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MUSIC WITH A MISSION

Smti. M.S. Subbulakshmi, the well-known vocalist snapped with Smti. Namagiri, daughter of Rajaji, on the lawns of the Government House in Delhi, prior to her recital at the Government House. Smti. Subbulakshmi who established a record by her 'Kasturba Fund' recitals in Madras, is giving a concert this week-end in Bombay for the benefit of Gandhi Memorial Fund.

'WHITE DARKNESS' IN THE ARCTIC

(See Page 5)

Patter:

"Yo Ho Ho And A Bottle Of Milk:"

By Asude

"Fifteen men on the dead men's chest,
Yo ho and a bottle of milk.....
..Drink,——and the Devil will do the rest..."

I know I am blathering. Don't get swelled-headed to think that you were the first to make that discovery. For I happen to know it myself. Oh yes, I am blathering all right....One can't help blathering when the Devil continues to do its dance in the head.

I have been manhandled. I have been cuffed,—and pushed, and chivvied about like a thin man at a Congress Meeting. And all because I drank not wisely but in a sprunt of belated nationalism. You will hear what Drink can do to a man who is not accustomed to Drink. That is, accustomed to drink Milk. It is like feeding a sheep with meat.

It happened to me in the Frontier Mail when I was returning to New Delhi after a hectic Meeting in Bombay. I will not deny that the Meeting had a share in the responsibility for what happened to me in the train. It was the Meeting of a Company of which I happened to do one of the Executives. And I had just managed to dodge an arrest for juggling with funds. A very narrow shave.

And then someone gave me a Bottle of Milk. No, not a real bottle but a paper bottle shaped like a Milk bottle. Inside it, there were FACTS. Here are some of them:

"Milk is Nature's nearest approach to perfect food. It supplies proteins and vitamins, calcium and other mineral salts... A seer of milk is equivalent in food value to half a seer of lean meat or one seer of fish, to nine eggs or ten chataks of chicken."

That was all to the mustard. Evidently, Milk was what the Doctor ordered if you wanted hair on your chest. Not that I did, but you see what I mean. I made calculations. Normally, I was good any day for a quarter seer of lean meat, half-a-seer of fish, and four eggs. And I could answer for a whole chicken. Worked out, it meant that I was good for half-a-seer of milk.

I don't think I would still have had that milk but for what the boy in the Restaurant Car told me. I wanted lunch. I also wanted something in the aperetif line in a small, very small glass,—to help me through the New Lunch which the New "Set-up" had ordained in Railways. Red chilis happened to be the main 'motif' in the menu.

But I couldn't have any. That is, any of those old "something" in a small glass that I had known before. I could, on the other hand, have such life-savers as Tomato Juice, Lemon Squash, Milk Whey, Barley Water,—and MILK! That reminded me of the Paper Bottle. So, I said "Jai Hind!" and ordered for a pound bottle of Milk. Sheer MILK.—If you see what I mean.

I drank the Milk, and I had the lunch. And then, I lay me down on my berth hoping for the proteins and the vitamins and the calcium and the mineral salts to do their stuff. They did. They started doing it within a quarter of an hour after I had finished the meal. One minute I was on the berth. And the next I had left it and reached Connaught Place in New Delhi. Read on.....

It is midnight....Not a mouse stirring. Only, a soft drone from somewhere. I trail the sound and locate it inside a large emporium. It is a shop which provides all my condiments and cigarettes for the month. The main door is locked but I find a small opening on the side. I slink in, and find myself in the midst of a meeting.

It was a strange gathering. I did not know that shops had meetings of that kind at midnights, but apparently they had. This one was a Meeting of the Staff, and Sheth Galcutram Bhurbhooriya, the proprietor, was in the Chair. No, that is not correct. He was in 'two' chairs, placed side by side. The only way to contain the whole of Bhurbhooriya.

The subject on the Agenda was: "How to Deal with Customers", and when I made my surreptitious entry, the Chairman had just asked one of the salesmen what he did when a customer asked for the price of a thing before the bill had been made up. The reply came like a shot from a cataputt. "Sir, I first give the man a pinch on the hips, and then a punch on the ribs." (Loud applause). But.....this was staggering.....!

Next, another man was asked: "Supposing a customer brings you a sample of something and asks you to see whether you have got it or something like it. What do you do?" The man gave a scratch on his head and replied: "Sir, I would take the sample from his hand and go to the back of the shop."

A commotion greeted the words. The Chairman rumbled like an incipient earthquake and barked out: "WHAT! You actually go in to look for the thing?" The man made violent gestures in expostulation. "No, Sir, of 'course' not! Not to look for the thing. I go in to throw the sample into the waste-bin in the back-yard". A long sigh of relief from the audience was heard.

But the Chairman persisted. "Then? What do you do when return to the customer?" "But Sir", the man explained, "I do NOT return to that customer. I go to other customers at the other end of the shop." "Good enough", conceded Galcutram, "But supposing the man follows you there?" The man smiled. "I refuse to recognise him, Sir, and if he makes trouble, I make a face at him like the one a Teacher of mine in the Kindergarden Class had. After that, there is no trouble. The man backs out of the shop."

The Meeting was nearing its end. One man stood up. "Sir, with your permission, I have to ask for a ruling on a point which has been worrying me. This morning, one stupid old man asked me for the time. I wish to have your ruling whether what I did was the correct thing."

"What did you do?" asked Bhurbhooriya, the Chairman. "Well Sir," the man went on, "I took the man by his shoulders and marched him out of the shop into the pavement where the refugees hold their stalls. Then I took a firm grip of his head and gave it a sharp jerk round to face the Municipal Tower Clock. He saw the time. My querry is, should I have done it. For, I did show him the time."

The Chairman pondered for a long moment. I could see that he was thinking furiously, for the two chairs heaved with the undulations of thought. And then he gave his ruling: "Strictly, you were guilty of a gross breach of one of the cardinal rules of the firm. You gave the customer what he asked for. What you should have done was to turn his face the other way. However, we shall pass it over this time. But see that it does not happen again." With that, the Meeting terminated.

And then the fellow who had broken the Rule saw me in the corner and gave a shout. For,—I was the man who had asked for the time that morning. Only, it was at Crawford Market in Bombay instead of at Connaught Place. And then, things happened rapidly. The fellow gave a wild whoop and a sort of a kangaroo leap yhich landed him right before me.

And then, this wild man made amends for his morning's error and did what the Chairman had enjoined him to do. I found myself on the pavement again, with my head screwed the other way from the Clock Tower. My shirt was torn. Several hairs on the back of the head had parted company with the scalp. Strange lumps seemed to shoot up at several parts of the body.

There was a roar from the assemblage which sounded like Three Cheers led by the Chairman, Bhurbhooriya. And I lost count of things. When I came to, I was back on the old berth in my coupe again.

You can call it a "Dream", if you like. Or, Atavism. Or, anything. I have not the least objection to whatever you wish to call it. In fact, I am not interested. All I wish to do is to sing....."Fifteen men on the dead men's chest.....Yo Ho Ho, and a Bottle of MILK.... Drink! and the Devil will do the rest....."

Oh what a marvellous man was Robert Louis Stevenson!

PRINCE ALY KHAN WHO IS TO MARRY RITA HAYWORTH SOON IS SEEN IN A HAPPY MOOD WHILE TAKING REST BETWEEN RACES AT THE LONGCHAMPS RACES HELD RECENTLY.

BEWARE OF BORES!

BY SATYANATH

OH. There comes the perfect bore.' A trite thing to say but delightfuly vague too. This compliment has been paid to many who hardly deserve it and an indiscriminate use of the phrase is being made about each and everyone whose company you don't particularly relish. But the question as to what the term 'perfect bore' exactly means has been troubling me for a long time. I asked this question to many friends of mine and each has given a different answer, and none of them satisfactorily.

One said that a perfect bore is one who can sense it if you are going to the pictures or to the Coffe House and even though you are proceeding in the opposite direction. He just sticks to you like a leech. Either you have to take him with you or drop the idea.

"Why? My professor is one", said another. "You have only to listen to his lecture for five minutes. Your nerves go limp and you feel too lethargic to even get up and sneak out of the class. You are on the verge of falling asleep but only on the verge. He makes enough noises to keep you half-awake all the time."

The other day I was frantically rushing to attend a speech by a political panjandrum. I was half-an-hour late. When I was about to creep into the hall I saw one crawling out. When I asked him why he was going away so early, he said: "He has been boring for the past twenty minutes and hasn't struck oil yet."

These two instances may give one the impression that a bore is invariably one who pins you down and talks the hind legs off without allowing you to get a word edgewise. If you try to interrupt you are mercilessly struck down. But we are forgetting the chap who was a peculiar knack of dropping in at your house just when you have heaved a sigh of relief having just disposed off a visitor. You are hungry as a wolf and determined to compensate for the delay with a gargantuan grub But then there he comes, like a pile of bricks on your head, his face beaming. You are constrained to ask him to join you for the lunch, else you won't have it yourself. He has of course just had his lunch, but would just sit and talk while you eat. By the time you get up from the table, he has had a hearty meal himself. He belches loudly to convince you that he's satisfied and slumps into the nearest easy chair. He just stays out and at tea time he is still there.

A barricaded front door can't stop such a go-getter. He comes thro' the back door, through the culinary departments, right into your room, when perhaps you are just about to enjoy your long yearned for after-lunch siesta.

There is another type too. He usually haunts the restaurant and the Coffee Houses. He, blows right in along with the flies when they open the door in the morning and takes his seat in some vantage point. An inexperienced one will fall into his clutches easily. Just as you enter, he waves at you, invites you to his table and gives you a 'Y.M.C.A. type' of handshake—pump-handling with the right hand while patting your back with the left. His warm reception makes you almost feel you haven't met him for ages though the last encounter may have been the previous evening. Invariably he's just had his coffee but ultimately, unwillingly (without any coaxing on your part) he decides to have one more "just to keep you company." He is very loquacious when he stirs the coffee and starts sipping it. With each sip he becomes more and more quiet. His ginger talk ends when the coffee is finished but then he suddenly remembers some urgent appointment, or wants to wash his hands—in time to miss the bearer with the bill.

There is a slightly different character in this species. If you want to escape the pleasure of his company, make a bee line for a seat, look neither right or left. After you have taken your seat fix your eyes on the ash-tray, or a safer place in the coffee, but nowhere else, not for all your life! If you look up just once, you are trapped. For our friend is waiting there for the 'kill.' If he catches your eye, it is a safe bet you are done. He immediately excuses himself from his friends and comes over to your table and joins you for a cup of coffee. He too makes the same feeble protestations but ultimately decides to have another. He is a regular hail-fellow-well-met type till he has had his first sip. A changes comes upon him. His eyes reconnoitre over the whole place as if he is looking for someone. He occasionally sips the coffee and hardly

(Continued on page 25)

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Iakov Malik

SOVIET DIPLOMAT WITH WINSOME SMILE

IAKOV MALIK.

"I AM a man of Peace."

The speaker was a 42-year-old diplomat from Moscow. The time was May 20, 1948. The place, a gang-plank of the liner "Queen Mary."

The dramatic platitude with which Iakov Aleksandrovich Malik introduced himself to the US and UN is still insisted on, despite the robust diatribes that his senior, First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, flung at America in Paris during the General Assembly. Certainly the "peace offensive" of which Malik was vanguard is being pressed ever more strongly by the Kremlin, says Nancy H. Maclennan about the new Soviet chief delegate to U.N., in the "U. N. World."

Whatever else he may be, the Soviet's chief delegate to the UN is a man of magnetism. Smiling, blooming, merry and fit as a boxer. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, straight, stocky. His face is broad, clean, slavonic. His blue eyes are set off to sparkling effect by his custom of wearing blue ties and blue suits, sometimes even periwinkle blue shirts.

Hails From Ukraine

Iakov (the English is Jacob) Malik is from the Ukraine, the fertile, densely populated, heavily industrialized, highly civilized Soviet Republic on the Black Sea. Here, in 1941, Russia was fiendishly bled by Hitler's armies. It took three years for the Red Army to recapture Malik's homeland. Millions of Ukrainians were killed, the great Dnieper Dam blown up, crops and animals, factories and mine tipples destroyed. After the war, the Ukraine was stricken by drought and famine.

The Ukraine is, also, the homeland of many thousands of "displaced persons" who refused to return to the Soviet Union after the war. It has long been the home of a separatist movement.

Ambassador Malik can never forget the tragedy his native land suffered in the war. Neither can he forgive it for mothering less ardent Communists than he. Ask him where he is from and he answers "Moscow!" Question him about the origin of his name and he replies "Russian." Eventually, of course, he will explain that originally he is from the 294-year-old city of Kharkov, second largest industrial city in the Ukraine; and admit that his name, in linguistic root, is Ukrainian.

Child Of Revolution

Young Jacob Malik was only 11 years old at the time of the Bolshevik revolution. He grew up a protege of the new society, his childhood inheriting from the old era little more than the riverbank swimming holes which he still recalls fondly.

In Kharkov, he studied at the university, the Institute of People's Education, specializing in economics. Then, a youth of great promise, he was sent to Moscow, and in 1937 was graduated from the College of Diplomacy in the University of Moscow.

In the Foreign Office, his first post was Deputy Press Chief. In 1939 he went to Tokyo as counsellor of the Russian Embassy. On May 20, 1942, at the age of 36, he was appointed Ambassador to Japan. During the succeeding three years he maintained proper relations with the Japanese, did minor favours for British and American allies and was twice awarded the Order of Lenin "For successful fulfillment of government assignments during the Patriotic War."

Just before his return to Moscow after V-J Day, Malik had a talk with General *MacArthur. Then on September 25, a few days after Malik had reported* back at the Kremlin, his superior, Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov publicly attacked American occupation policy in Japan, calling for the establishment of an Allied Control Commission to guide MacArthur

This Molotov broadside might be called the overt beginning of the Cold War.

The only top Russian diplomat possessing first-hand knowledge of atomic warfare, Malik was in December of 1945 detailed to the historic session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow. It was here that the United States, Russia and Britain agreed to set up the UN Atomic Energy Commission. Afterward, Malik went back to Japan to serve as a political adviser to Lt. Gen. Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Russia's chief delegate to the Allied Council for Japan.

Re-assigned And Promoted

Seven months later Malik was re-assigned to Moscow and promoted to the rank of Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. At the same time —on the same day—Maxim Litvinov, Communist exponent of Russo-American collaboration, was "released" from similar rank.

Malik arrived at the U.N. when the cross-fire was heaviest in the Security Council's most cynical and significant debate to date—Palestine. Fortunately he did not have to sit immediately as the Soviet Union's representative at the Council's horseshoe debating table. For two full months he was given on-the-job training under Gromyko. At every meeting, Malik would sit in the green-upholstered chair directly behind his mentor, watching and exchanging whispers with the man who in the space of two years had cast more than 20 vetoes.

The personality of Gromyko, with his black hair and pale face, his deep dispassionate voice and rapier-like intelligence, had grown to dominate the Security Council in a macabre sort of way. Despite their political opposition to him, and despite what Sir Alexander Cadogan termed Gromyko's "vulgarity", the majority of the delegates had been forced to recognize Gromyko's parliamentary skill as an intellectual challenge.

One important element in Malik's character is that, though he speaks English almost fluently, as well as some French and Japanese, he is conditioned not to trust it. He probably does not believe a word that any American or Englishman utters in the United Nations. Moreover, he is unlikely to accept the fact that they even believe themselves. One day when Gromyko was making a speech in praise of good works, an exasperated, semi-professional, young diplomat from Australia scribbled an impertinent note to one of Mr. Gromyko's assistants: "His words would sound very fine if he didn't come from the most outrageous dictatorship in the world!"

The message was circulated among the USSR delegation, provoking lively interest. Immediately after the close of the Security Council meeting, a member of the USSR delegation cornered the young diplomat and asked with disarming candour: "Do you mean 'you' really believe what 'your' people say here?"

Realistic Approach

Jacob Malik brings to the USSR's seat in the UN Atomic Energy Commission a flatly realistic approach to the atomic problem. The thought of letting the UN inspect atomic power production installations inside the USSR is anathema to every Russian. Indeed, they say "nyet" to any "foreign" inspection of the Soviet Union.

Not long before he left Moscow for Lake Success, Malik himself twice refused an official United States request for visas for 11 US Senators.

"Since the Soviet Union is not among the countries which can be subjected to an investigation on the part of American Senators, the trip of the above-mentioned group to the Soviet Union is not considered suitable."

Malik also was the first Russian to have a brush with ERP. On June 29, 1947, several days after Secretary of State Marshall made his famous suggestion of aid to Europe, representatives of France and Britain called on Malik in Moscow. They suggested that the Foreign Ministers of Russia, Britain and France should meet immediately, since the plight of Europe was "urgent", at some halfway point on the continent, to take leadership in discussing the financial and economic proposals of the American Secretary of State. Malik smiled his big, beautiful, inscrutable smile and replied that the USSR would give the idea "consideration." That reply has not been followed by further comment on the proposal, but by many bitter criticisms of the Plan itself.

Victim Of Cold War

Malik is, of course, victim as well as maker of the cold war. In the Delegates' Lounge at the UN, the USSR's chief delegate is constantly surrounded by a walking iron curtain. The first day Malik spent at Lake Success, a photographer lined him up beside Austin, the United States representative, and Cadogan, the British. The photographer's bulb flashed. That was the extent of the meeting.

Even though the practice of the Soviet Foreign Office tends to make its representative something of a robot, it is interesting to note the reactions of others to Malik as a man.

One western diplomat whispered: "I view Malik as an enemy of my country. He is part of a conspiracy to destroy democracy throughout the world." One American diplomat, struck by Malik's square build and buoyancy, said, "He looks like the centre on the Green Bay Packers!"

Polish and Czech delegates called him "an amiable, highly intelligent, typical, career diplomat of Russia."

A visiting showman said Malik would not 'send' the audiences as Gromyko had.

The UN press corps has besieged Malik for an interview but the answer—except in one case—has been a jovial but determined, "Nyet!"

Malik's wife and three children did not leave Russsia with him. He expects to send for Mrs. Malik only after he has mastered his new political job here. Though proud of his family, he is loath to talk of his personal life and is somewhat shocked at being questioned on it. Malik's son, Urii, who is 17, is taller than his father, and he refers to his other son, Eugene, 10, as "Genie." His daughter, 4, is named Svetlana.

Malik likes to play tennis, as well as swim and row a boat, and sometimes just walk in the sun. On a fine day he likes to say, "I brought the good weather from Moscow!" In warm weather, you may see him at luncheon time, striding, almost marching, with the Soviet delegation, around the grounds of the United Nations.

In political conversation, Malik is cautious and keeps his imagination strictly within the harness of Communist dogma. Rather than say that he likes Americans, he will say, freely translating from the Russian Constitution, "Russian men like everybody, regardless of race, religion or nationality."

He won't say that any UN case is "more important" than another. To him, "all are important" equally.

One day a new acquaintance asked him, "Do you believe, Mr. Ambassador, that the United States and the Soviet Union can compose their differences?" Malik hesitated, then with a vague air, replied: "I suppose so."

For that one moment, Malik may have let down his guard. A "man of peace" by definition would have no doubt that peace was possible.

Unusual arrival at London Airport was "Dumbo", a four-months-old elephant who has been flown from Calcutta for the London Zoo. Weighing between three and four hundred pounds. "Dumbo" was found by a tea planter. Photo shows: 4-year-old David Canandale making a food offering to "Dumbo" at London Airport.

LEST WE FORGET

By Lakshman Yati Chandoke

WITHOUT Mahatma Gandhi, India is so empty, dreadfully empty. What a miraculous evolution—not merely revolution—he brought about in our land, during a period of about 34 years. There is no sphere of our life in which his influence is not discernible. He gave a new orientation to our politics, our economics, our education and strove for spiritualising everything in our public life. Truth and non-violence incarnate, he sacrificed his all with unflinching faith in his mission.

Apostle Of New Life

He was a real Bapu—father—to suffering humanity irrespective of class, creed race, religion or colour. He organised India into a nation: gave her a national language; created a new political tradition and won freedom for her. His social and moral achievements were even greater. He made men out of slaves and set the womanhood of India free. He purged society of untouchability and gave back to Indians the pride in their own culture and the confidence in their strength—all of which they had lost. He was the apostle of a new life. As he came and lived so did he die, an instrument of God.

This mortal frame of Gandhiji is no more in our midst. But from his writings his sweet voice shall still speak to beckon us to the path of truth and dole out guidance, love and inspiration to millions of readers. We nave to complete whatever he left unfinished and this is the only way we can fittingly honour his sacred memory.

It has been very often suggested that all the constructive work which he so much championed in his life should be carried on with the fullest possible energy and devotion.

It was through this constructive programme that Gandhiji's doctrine of love and non-violence blossomed and only by carrying forward this programme can we keep his great teachings alive. With this end in view the Working Committee of the All-India Congress took a very wise step in passing its resolution on February 6, 1948, which "inter alia" said: "Mahatma Gandhiji's imperishable teachings and achievements are enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen and of the world. Succeeding generations will look up to them and find inspiration from them. No more fitting memorial can be raised to his memory which can never fade away. Nevertheless, there is a duty cast upon all his countrymen, as well as others, to help in every way in the furtherance of his high ideals by practical work in the sphere of constructive activities which were so near to his heart and for which he laboured unceasingly".

Congress Executive's Appeal

The Working Committee, therefore, advised that a National Memorial Fund be started with the object of carrying on the constructive activities on an All-India basis. It was further suggested that the Fund may also be utilised to collect, preserve and publish his writings and teachings in the various languages and to maintain a museum where articles connected with Gandhiji could be preserved. The Working Committee exhorted the people to contribute to the fund as much as they could and hoped that a sum of Rs. 34,00,00,000 will be raised. Later the A.I.C.C. on February 13, 1948, fully approved of the action of the Working Committee in starting a Gandhi National Memorial Fund and hoped that it will further the cause of constructive, educational, social and cultural ideals and activities with which Mahatma Gandhi was so intimately connected during his life-time.

As often stated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, the main objects of the Fund are:

(i) Conduct and promotion of the manifold constructive activities with which Mahatma Gandhi was associated during his life-time and any other activities in furtherance of his high ideals, including such activities as would conduce to the general welfare and uplift of poor and needy persons in India.

(ii) Establishment and maintenance of organisations; ashrams; and/or institutions of any kind, including educational institute connected with any of the aforesaid activities.

(iii) Establishment and maintenance, for the benefit of the poor, of homes for women and children, hospitals and charitable dispensaries, maternity homes, child welfare centres and other institutions of similar nature such as ante-natal and post-natal convalescent homes and sanatoria.

(iv) Provision of sanitary facilities and promoting of preventive and other measures affecting the health of the people, specially in rural and poverty-stricken areas of India.

(v) Measures for the prevention and cure of leprosy including the establishment of leper colonies and other allied institutions as well as research centres.

(vi) Promotion and encouragement of education particularly basic education (Nai Talim), training of children and adults for citizenship and of women in domestic science and training in handicrafts, cottage industries and other useful crafts and arts amongst the population of India, specially in the rural areas.

(vii) Collection, preservation and publication of Mahatma Gandhi's writings and teachings in various languages, study and propagaton of his message and teachings of truth, non-violence, world peace and fellowship, and maintenance of study centres and libraries for such purposes

(viii) To maintain a museum, where various relics, objects of veneration, books, articles and things connected with Mahatma Gandhi may be preserved.

(ix) Preservation and protection of various places associated with Mahatma Gandhi's work and life.

(x) Training of men and women for carrying out any of the aforesaid activities.

(xi) Rendering help by grant and contribution to any existing institutions or institutions established hereafter which may be carrying on or which undertake to carry on in the country, more specially in the rural areas, work falling within all or any of the objects mentioned in the above sub-clauses (i) to (x).

(xii) Any other activity incidental or germane to the aforesaid objects.

THE GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND will be closed on April 30. The public are invited to send their donations as soon as possible specifying any particular constructive activity, if any, for which the donation is intended.

All contributions should be given at post office or to authorised persons orsent directly to the office of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Canning Road, New Delhi..

Allocations

It was decided at a special meeting convened by the Provisional Committee of the Fund on 7th December, 1948, that a sum approximating to 75 per cent of the total collection made from any province or state shall be set apart, to be spent in that province or state care being taken to see that the needs of the various districts therein are equitably met. As announced earlier by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, any donations earmarked and accepted for any specified purpose falling within the aforesaid objects shall be used as far as possible exclusively for such object.

A Board of Trustees consisting of eminent persons like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Devdas Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Pt. Panth, Dr. Sitaramayya, Maulana Azad, Shri Jag Jiwan Ram, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Mavlankar Shri J. B. Kripalani, Shri G. D. Birla, etc., has been formed already while a Managing Committee will be constituted soon.

MEMORIAL TO FATHER OF THE NATION

A number of United Nations Social Affairs Fellows from many parts of the world are in London for the start of a four-months course under instruction from the British Council. Photo shows:—Mrs. Kheal of India and Mr. Makhai of Iran at their first meeting at the British Council.

World's Newest Fascist Dictator

On the night of March 30, a number of very busy men were at work in the offices of the Syrian Government in Damascus. They were announcing the overthrow, by a "bloodless coup d'etat", of the Kuwatli Azim regime, and the "temporary" accession to power of tubby, bewhiskered Colonel Husni Zaim, Syrian Army's Chief-of-Staff. Both in Damascus and in the smaller towns and villages of the country, the transfer of authority took place almost without incident..... almost as if it had been previously negotiated.

LEAST OPPOSITION

Those last words hold key to Colonel Zaim's palace putsch. His Coup was bloodless for just that very reason—everything had been previously arranged. A few patriotic officials here and there objected—only a few, because most had been weeded out of Government service long ago. Some eccentrics (who still believed in Syrian independence and democracy) complained and were arrested. But the bulk of officialdom and the whole military high command were with Zaim to a man no one, in fact, opposes his regime—except of course, the Syrian people.

SYRIAN ARMY CHIEF-OF-STAFF DASHES TO POWER IN BLOODLESS COUP

By A. Ronald Harding

Colonel Husni Zaim, new dictator of Syria, is a Fascist. Before the war, he was a junior officer in the French Army in Syria. With the fall of France he joyfully threw in his lot with the Vichites. He backed the quisling Laval and his policy until the last. When Syria was occupied by the Allies, Zaim was thrown into jail as a dangerous collaborator. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

While Zaim was in jail, things were happening in Syria. The Government had managed to secure the ejection of French occupation forces; but only at the price of accepting British and American political and economic "advice". Authority moved—hastened—to the right; and progressives, including most of the country's leading trade unionists, were thrown into jail. Zaim's friends were again in positions of authority; and after two years, the quisling was released from jail. With many of his Fascist-minded friends, he had soon established himself in the new armies Syria was building for war against Palestinian Jewry. He received a Colonelcy almost at once, and was appointed Syrian Chief-of-Staff six months later.

Zaim's revolt was not an isolated incident. It takes its place in a carefully-planned long-term policy for the Middle East: The American version of the notorious "Greater Syria" plan. This plan, as originally mooted three years ago, had to be hastily abandoned, owing to the indignant opposition it aroused. Briefly, it envisaged an Arab state, embracing Syria and Lebanon, Iraq, Arab Palestine and Transjordan—under the authority (and this was the snag) of the Hashemite King Abdullah of Transjordan. Transjordan, a British puppet State, is politically and economically the most backward of the Arab States. Such a "Greater Syria" would therefore mean the sacrifice by the Arabs from other countries of all the advances they have won in years of struggle—and the effective subjugation of the whole area to the British "Raj."

STORMY SCENES IN PARLIAMENT

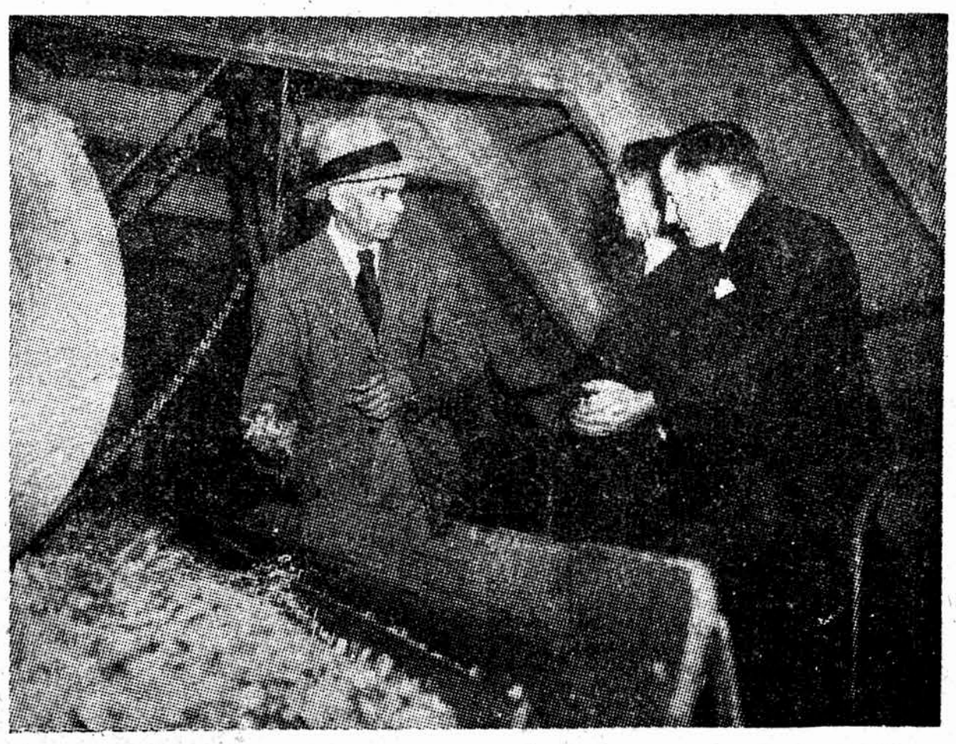
The people of the Middle East rejected this arrangement for their future. In Iraq, Bagdad demonstrations forced the rejection of Mr. Bevin's Anglo-Iraq treaty, and the collapse of the Government which had negotiated it There were stormy scenes in the Syrian and Lebanese Parliaments, backed by angry popular demonstrations outside. The project was dropped for the moment.

Since then, Nationalists and democrats in all these countries have been subjected to repression. After numerous arrests, Nuri said, the ardently *pro-British originator of the* Plan, became Premier of Iraq. Abdullah, thanks to his British-officered Arab Legion, has gained effective control of most of Arab Palestine. And now —Zaim has taken over in Syria.

The Americans, rapidly achieving leadership in the Mediterranean, did

(Continued on page 25)

M. VAGLIO (seated) a French Engineer with his newly invented apparatus—a transmitter used for the transmission at a distance of sound pictures to "Sound" trucks, thus cancelling the necessity of cables. This picture was taken at Villefranche Surmer (French Riviera). The sound truck was on the other side of the bay.



A Cordial reception to the delegation of Indian Scientists during their visit to Australia was given by Governmental and Scientific authorities. Photo shows Dr. S. Krishna, Mr. R. B. Jeffreys and Mr. G. S. C. Semmens at the Maryvale plant of Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd.

ONE of the eeriest Arctic experences is immersion in "white darkness"—a sort of white dusk in which visibility is reduced to a minimum. Although a common phenomenon in the Antarctic, this white darkness is quite rare in Arctic waters.

THOMAS R. HENRY, the only newsman to accompany an expedition in this region tells in scond of his articles the strange experiences the party encountered during its investigations.

'WHITE DARKNESS' IN THE ARCTIC

By THOMAS R. HENRY

Exclusive to "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

ABOARD U.S.S. EDISTO. OFF EAST GREENLAND, (By WIRELESS)

THIS storm-battling ice-breaker floated placidly across the Arctic Circle this warm spring-lake evening green-curtained with northern light and with the sea as quiet as an inland pond.

IT WAS A STRANGE TRANSITION FROM A FEW HOURS BEFORE WHEN, IN ARCTIC COLD AND MOUNTAINOUS WAVES WHIPPED BY A GALE FROM THE GREAT REACHES OF ICY WATER TO THE NORTH-EAST, THE SHIP WAS STANDING NEARLY ON HER BEAM END AMID ARTILLERY LIKE CRASHES OF GREAT ICE BLOCKS.

This is one of the first times in history that any ship has crossed the Arctic Circle in midwinter in this part of the world. The crossing came at 33 degrees of longitude.

On this same voyage, the Edisto pushed across the Circle along the West Greenland coast a month ago.

A Navigational Epic

The passage out of the fiercest sort of winter weather to a balmy spring constitutes a navigational epic. Two nights before the ship had been trapped all night in a frozen hurricane whose shoreward drift carried the craft some 20 miles towards the rocky Greenland coast.

The Edisto was caught in a heaving, cracking ice flotilla all night long and the cobalt-blue blocks were heaved against the sides of the vessel with crashes like the firing of big guns. Progress, relatively easy for this ship through stationary ice, became virtually impossible.

These conditions were among the worst ever encountered at sea and valuable lessons in Arctic navigation were learned for any future attempt to buck the winter ocean close to the Arctic Circle.

A late dawn came with swirling snow and a gray mist rising from the billowing ice. In a few hours, despite bad visibility, the ship was able to make her way to the open safety of the swift-flowing east Greenland current, pouring south from the vicinity of the North Pole. There was no abating of the winds which had pocked the ice mountain-high during the night. The ship was rolling as much as 45 degrees each way.

Navigation towards the North Pole in winter up the east coast of Greenland appears to be more difficult even than along the West Coast despite the far greater extension of open water on the east. This is due to the extreme storminess and the treacherous nature of the ice, which tends to concentrate from 20 to 30 miles from the shore.

The surface of the icepack for most of the morning looked like an endless expanse of frothy vanilla icecream topped with a dash of cobalt, blue, while the open sea was a gray-blue chaos of deck-washing waves.

A Rare Phenomenon

One of the earlies Arctic experiences is immersion in "white darkness."

For three hours on March 11 this Navy icebreaker crashed up along Greenland in an all-enveloping thick whiteness—a sort of white dusk in which visibility is reduced to a minimum.

In this dusk moved shadowy figures of about 40 Eskimos who were fishing through holes in the ice and became wildly excited at the sight of the ship.

Although a common phenomenon in the Antarctic, this white darkness is quite rare in Arctic waters and had not been encountered before by the Edisto.

There is no entirely satisfactory scientific explanation. It was accentuated but not caused by a light snowfall. The area was covered with a leaden sky through which the sun was barely visible to the rear of the moving ship.

The area was completely shadowed by mountains rising abruptly from the shore. The result was that it became a bowl of whiteness thicker in some directions than in others, with the mountain slopes barely discernible through silver patches where their snow-covered slopes were touched by the faint sun.

Far to the rear, beyond the shadow of the mountains the sun on the ice made it a river of silver. In the sky floated a vividly purple cloud.

The experience came after a hard night of ice fighting, in which the Edisto made its way for more than 50 miles around the southern trip of Greenland through an ice pack ranging from 15 to 30 feet in thickness.

Caught In Snowstorm And Radar Fails

It was hard ice, the sort of pack which ordinarily would be encountered only far to the northward, but it was loosely consolidated so that passage could be forced through it with relative ease. Barely a week ago there was just the beginning of this pack off the coast.

With its Radar equipment broken, this ship has just come through one of the wildest snowstorms of the Arctic winter, with a gale reaching an intensity of 60 knots.

The experience occurred at night and visibility was absolutely zero. The ship was in a narrow fjord, too deep even for the Edisto's deep-sea anchor. On each side were mile-high mountains. A slight deviation in either direction might well have brought the icebreaker on the rocks. Suddenly the radar, with which the seamen see under all conditions failed.

To meet this emergency, the Sonar submarine detecting device developed during the war, was pressed into service as a navigating instrument. A sound beam was sent out through the water in various directions and echoes returning from the sides of the fjord below water enabled the icebreaker to keep precisely in the centre for more than an hour while the radar trouble was located and repaired.

In the southern Arctic the greatest navigation aid comes from the North Atlantic Loran setup, maintained largely by the American and British Coast Guards. North of South Greenland, however, this becomes impractical due both to the absence of stations and the interference of the Northern Lights with any electronic device sometimes navigation in the Arctic's poorly charted waters becomes a problem beyond textbooks.

Ice Wilderness

This icebreaker today plunged through a part of the inferno-like Arctic "badlands" as it nears the end of its far-northern winter cruise. The almost solid expanse of ice, from seven to twelve feet thick restricted speed to barely a mile an hour as the ship strained forward in the Arctic's strange white darkness.

The Arctic's white badlands are like an endless volcanic desert—a maze of hills and ridges built of piled-up iceblocks. Sometimes there are low mountain ranges in the ice.

Now and then during the day the ship crossed broad, black, rivers of open water. The scene was a manifestation of nature at her wildest such as is seldom encountered even in these waters. It was obviously the result of an ice hurricane a rare phenomenon of the same type in which the Edisto was caught a few nights ago. High winds break up the solid pack sweeping downward through Davis Strait and pile the big blocks into deck-high waves breaking against a ship's sides.

Then the wind stops. The waves are frozen solid. The pack is consolidated. The result is an ice wilderness impenetrable by men.

From time to time leads of thinner ice could be found among the hummocks but usually they are short and deceptive with dead ends against solid blue walls. They are "hard ice", far harder than would be encountered anywhere outside the far North.

Strange yellow streaks ran through the iceblocks torn loose from the sea. These were formed by vast colonies of microscopic living sea creatures which actually survive in solid ice all winter.

The badlands grow wilder and more desolate as the icebreaker pushes closer to shore gaining only foot by foot.

Phone Robot

A device that automatically answers the telephone and takes a message for a person when he is away has been invented in the United States. The phone robot works by electrical induction and is called the "Tele-Magnet." The manufacturer, the Mohawk Business Machines Corporation of New York City, says it soon will be available commercially.

The two main parts of the machine are an arm to lift the receiver, and a wire recorder. The apparatus goes into action the second time the phone rings. The arm picks up the receiver and makes the connection, and simultaneously starts a phonograph record containing instructions to the caller in the owner's voice. These instructions explain that he is not in the office and direct the caller to leave a message with "Tele-Magnet" at the sound of a chime signal. The message is recorded and is played back by the owner when he returns.

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"Mummy, why do some people object to having children in their house? asked little Elsie.

"I don't know," her mother answered sharply, "and I can't be bothered with such things now. Go and see what baby's crying about, tell Billy to stop aiming that catapult at the ornaments on the mantelpiece, make Betty and Alec stop sliding down the banisters, and tell Willie if he doesn't stop blowing that trumpet I'll take it away from him."

Child Romances In History

FROM PEASANT GIRL TO EMPRESS

WE are apt to think of history as accounts of the past, but it is also a thing very much of the present which in turn slides back into the past and takes its place in the records of the world; for few are living in history, we are part of it, and the birth of the little Prince to H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh so recently is part of present-day history, too, says Lady Tait in a broadcast in a B.B.C. Regional Programme.

And it makes one think back to other children, other little, royal children, whose lives have influenced the island story and the course of world events.

Every now and then, there flashes across the page of history the bright light of some particular person whose story is one of romance, of happiness or tragedy, of great expectations or dark fears; and when there figures illumined with such a searchlight, are those of children, our interests and sympathies are the more profoundly moved. Let me recall a few of these.

Birth Of Jane Grey

In 1537, there was a family living in a beautiful house called Bradgate Old Manor. It lay amongst trees and gardens which were the finest in all England. The family of the Marquess ofDorset had already lived there hundred years and to the Marquess of that time and his wife there was born a daughter. She was one of three girls, and amid a scene of much richness and splendour she was christened Jane. The baby was Lady Jane Grey. She was brought up in the same way as other wealthy girls of her position, and she had a suite of nurses and waiting-women of her own, and two footmen to wait upon her.

At three years of age, her parents thought she was no longer a baby, so she wore a dress o f the same kind as her mother, and began to do elementary lessons.

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She was a bright, clever child, and learned easily, and she took her part in that large household. With her sisters she waited on her mother as she dined alone, and she would not have dared to sit down until the Marchioness had left the room.

Lady Jane played in the grounds and learned her lessons, and, now and then, travelled to London with her parents. This continued until she had reached the age of ten.

Then a great change took place. This little girl had royal blood, for she was the great-niece of Henry VIII and her father hoped she would marry the young Prince Edward who would later be King and so be his Queen-Consort.

No, it must not be thought that Jane's life was all luxury; very much the reverse. To fit her for her high estate her parents thought it well to treat her with great strictness, even severity. Her faults were punished with the utmost harshness, and she turned more and more to her books which she now felt were her only friends.

Her tutor was called Aylmer, and Lady Jane found in his sympathetic affection a great solace from her parents' apparent cruelty. Together they spent long hours reading Greek and Latin, which gave this studious child much pleasure.

So the years passed until Jane was sixteen. She was now a gentle, learned girl, with a timid, quiet manner enduring with an inner strength the taunts, and sometimes even the blows of her father and mother, and it was time to think of her marriage.

As the young King was now in ill-health, Lady Jane was married against her entreaties to the son of the Duke of Northumberland, who had already persuaded Edward VI to name her as his heir; and when Edward died Jane was proclaimed Queen of England.

Poor Lady Jane Grey: her reign was short and tragic, for the rightful heir was Mary, elder daughter of Henry VIII, and the English people did not welcome Jane.

She was Queen for only nine days, and then, at the age of seventeen, her sad life ended at the headsman's block. She was beheaded for an act she had been forced to commit by the ambition of others, and, probably, as she stood on the scaffold, the only happy times she remembered were those she had spent with her gentle tutor, Master Aylmer.

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Now let us turn to one of the most extraordinary characters whom history has to show us. It is true she was not of royal blood, but she rose to be a great empress.

Catherine I of Russia was the daughter of a simple Lithuanian peasant. She was born in 1682, among the lonely mountains, forests, and lakes of that land, where wolves roam in hungry packs in the deep winter snow. Until her father died, when she was six years old she lived there Her mother called her Martha.

FIRST informal photograph of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth at play with her infant son, Prince Charles. The picture was taken in Princess Elizabeth's private sitting room at Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness is dressed in dove-grey.

Sold Into Slavery

When Martha grew up, she married a Swedish dragoon, and, on the Russian occupation of the town where she lived, Martha became a prisoner of war. Then fate frowned upon her, though with a smile behind the frown, for Martha was sold into what was actually slavery, and was bought by a Russian prince.

But now her fortunes turned: the Tsar Peter the Great used to come to the Prince's house, and soon became Martha's lover. Soon afterwards she was received into the Orthodox Church and given the name of Catherine. Then the Tsar divorced the Tsarina, and married Catherine.

What a change this was for her! She became his constant companion; she went everywhere with him, and supported him in his campaigns with her courage and coolness.

They were a devoted couple, and her calmness helped to smooth over the Tsar's frenzied outbursts of temper with his advisers.

Now her glory was at its height. She was crowned at Moscow, wearing a crown studded with a vast number of precious stones surmounted by a ruby as big as a pigeon's egg. Though she was now Tsarina, it did not prevent her from having some dangerous flirtations. But, when her husband became ill, she nursed him with care until he died. And now she was Empress alone.

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And so this simple, peasant child rose to be a great empress. She was always quite illiterate, but was shrewd, sensible, and good-tempered. During her reign, her personal extravagance was the talk of Europe.

And now here is a life-story which is more heartrending and more mysterious than almost any other in history. In 1786, a son was born to Louis XVI of France and his Queen Marie Antoinette, and was named Louis, Dauphin of France. Louis's childhood was happy until he was nearly eight years old, but then the French Revolution overshadowed his life, and he was imprisoned in the Temple with his parents and his sister.

Forty Pretenders

After his parents' execution, he spent two years there, of ever-increasing mental and physical suffering, mostly in solitary confinement, until at ten years old he also died. No sooner was he dead than stories of his supposed escape from the Temple spread, and in the course of the next years forty young men appeared who each claimed to be the unfortunate little King from the Temple.

But the story of the Dauphin has an interest quite apart from these forty pretenders to the throne of France. What happened to Louis XVII is quite unanswerable. His grave has never been found without a possibility of any doubt, and there is a question we must ask: Did the child die in the Temple, or did he escape?

That there should be any doubt about either of these possibilities is what has created so much mystery about the fate of the Dauphin.

He is said to have died in the Temple, but it has also been asserted that a substitute child was placed there, and in most of the courts of Europe at the time it was suspected that the little Dauphin was still alive. From later events a number of curious facts emerge which certainly seem to support this.

After the fall of Napoleon, the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France, and the brother of the beheaded Louis XVI came back as Louis XVIII. He was an ambitious and unscrupulous man, and had now attained the power he had always envied in his brother. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance to him that no claimant in the guise of the little Dauphine should ever appear.

Now the person who would be likely to have the greatest knowledge of an escape from the Temple was his niece, Madame Royale, sister of the Dauphin. And so, in order to silence this dangerous source of information, he set about arranging a marriage between his nephew the Duc d'Angouleme and Madame Royale before she was even freed from the Temple. It was obvious that her knowledge of her brother's fate would thus be silenced for ever, as his nephew would be the next heir to the throne of France, and so had everything to lose by the reappearance of the Dauphin.

Madame Royale herself refused always to meet any of the forty pretenders, and may well have held in her heart the fate of that unhappy child, the little Dauphin.

This is a story without an end—the story of a child who was brought up in magnificence, lived through tragedy, and died none knows where or under what circumstances.

Centre Of Interest

And now let us look upon a smiling picture. In 1817 there was born a child to parents who were not young. The mother had married before, and had two children, but to the father this was his first child, and he was determined that it should be born on English soil. For his hopes were centred in this child, who would not only be an heir to himself, but to a nation. For this little child, born at Kensington Palace, was to be our Queen Victoria.

She was a plump, blue-eyed, little creature, adored by her mother and half-sister. As a tiny child she showed signs of a quick temper, and her wise governess was very strict, afraid that the child might grow up self-willed. Victoria soon applied herself to her lesson: she was neat fingered and loved to make little boxes from tinsel and cardboard for her mother.

As the Duchess of Kent knew Victoria was next in accession to the throne, immense care was taken with her education to fit her for her future in every possible way. Even at six years old, though she did not know she would one day be Queen of England, Victoria was well aware of her royal blood, and liked to be treated in a manner suitable for a princess.

She led a simple, regular life, rising early, watched and guarded on all sides, accompanied wherever she went in the house or outside by someone in close attendance.

It must have been dull for the child but there were holidays at different places, and, above all, delicious visits to her dear uncle Leopold at Claremont. The greatest affection existed between the lonely widower and the little girl.

When Victoria was twelve, it was thought to be the moment to tell her of her nearness to the throne.

We all know the story of the open book with the table of the kings of England. After looking at it, the Princess at last understood she would be Queen when her uncle, William IV, died. 'I will be good', she said, while the tears poured down her cheeks.

And so, with this weighty knowledge of her high destiny, the child Victoria passed into her girlhood and the preparation for the task before her. May we hope that, perhaps, to the royal children of our own day the task will not be so heavy.

And so, finally, let us think once more of our little Prince asleep in his warm quiet room.

LEGEND OF AUGUSTUS JOHN

Augustus John is to art what shaw is to literature. Both are now clothed in the forgiving title of "grand old man", but their beards wag rebelliously all the time.

An impeccably respectable legal family seemed no background for a genius who grew up with a "penchant" for golden ear-rings and yellow suits.

Father said flatly: "Be a Michelangelo if you like, but first make your living". John did. He went to the Slade School and to Paris. By 1914 the legend of Augustus John was dawning. By the 'twenties it had flushed into day. There were his nine children and his two marriages, his touring life in a yellow caravan. and eventually the fees he could command. A thousand guineas seemed to be the minimum. An American offered £11,000 for his portrait in 1934.

John was no flatterer. Lord Leverhulme slashed the head off John's portrait of him. Gerald du Maurier hated his.

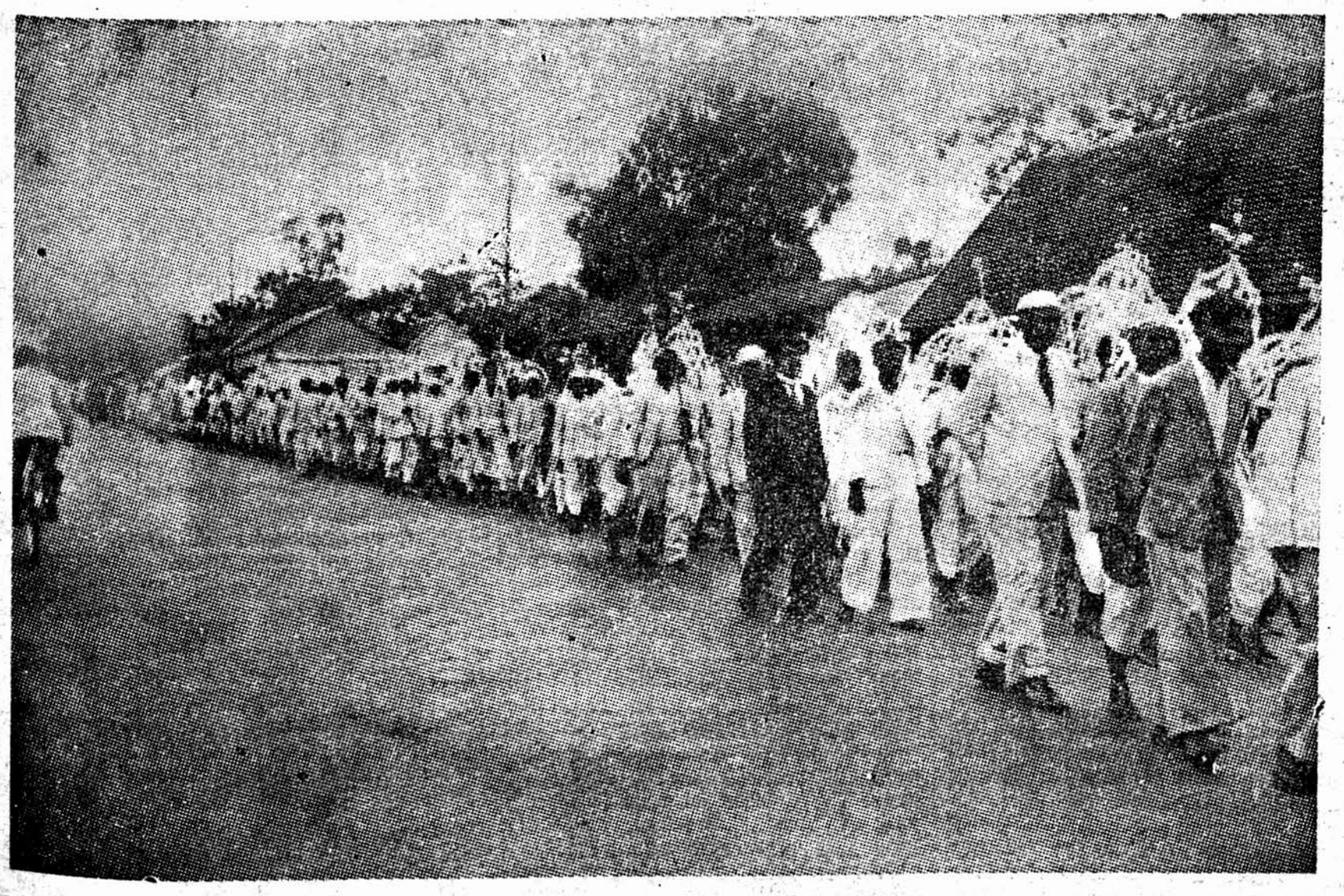
His recent exhibitions show that at seventy neither his zest nor ha skill has gone.—"World Review."

Tickets bearing the following words are being shown in a baker's shop window: "Pies like mother used to make—2s. Pies like mother used to think she made—3s."

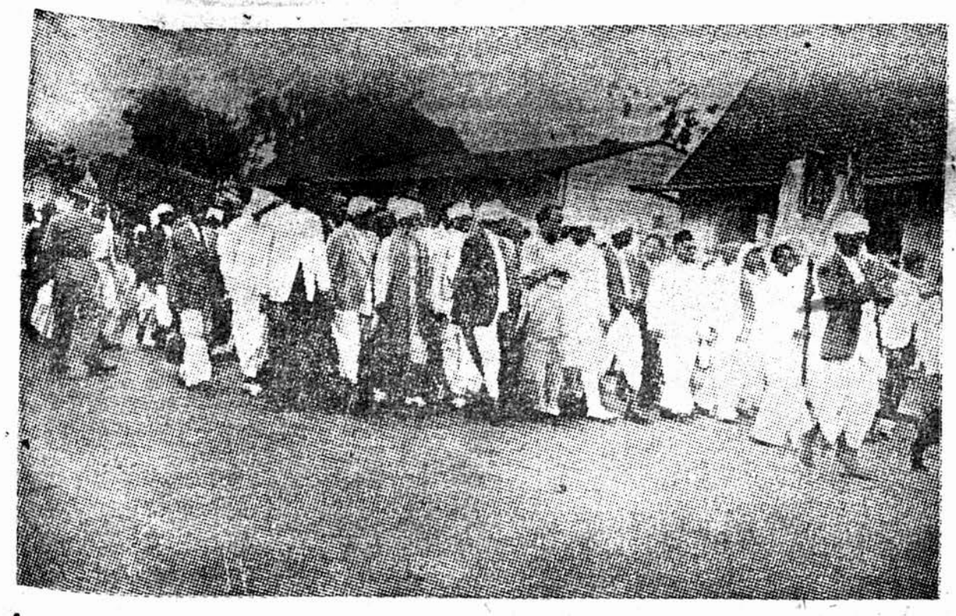
'SHIVRATRI' DAY IN MAURITIUS

Two lakhs of Hindus of Mauritius whose forefathers settled in the island a century back have, year after year, celebrated many of the Hindu Festivals in the same way in which their compatriots in the Mother-country have celebrated them for centuries past.

MAHA SHIVARATRI is one of those festivals and this year, the Commissioner for India, Shri Dharam Yash Dev, joined tens of thousands of his compatriots and marched with them in procession.



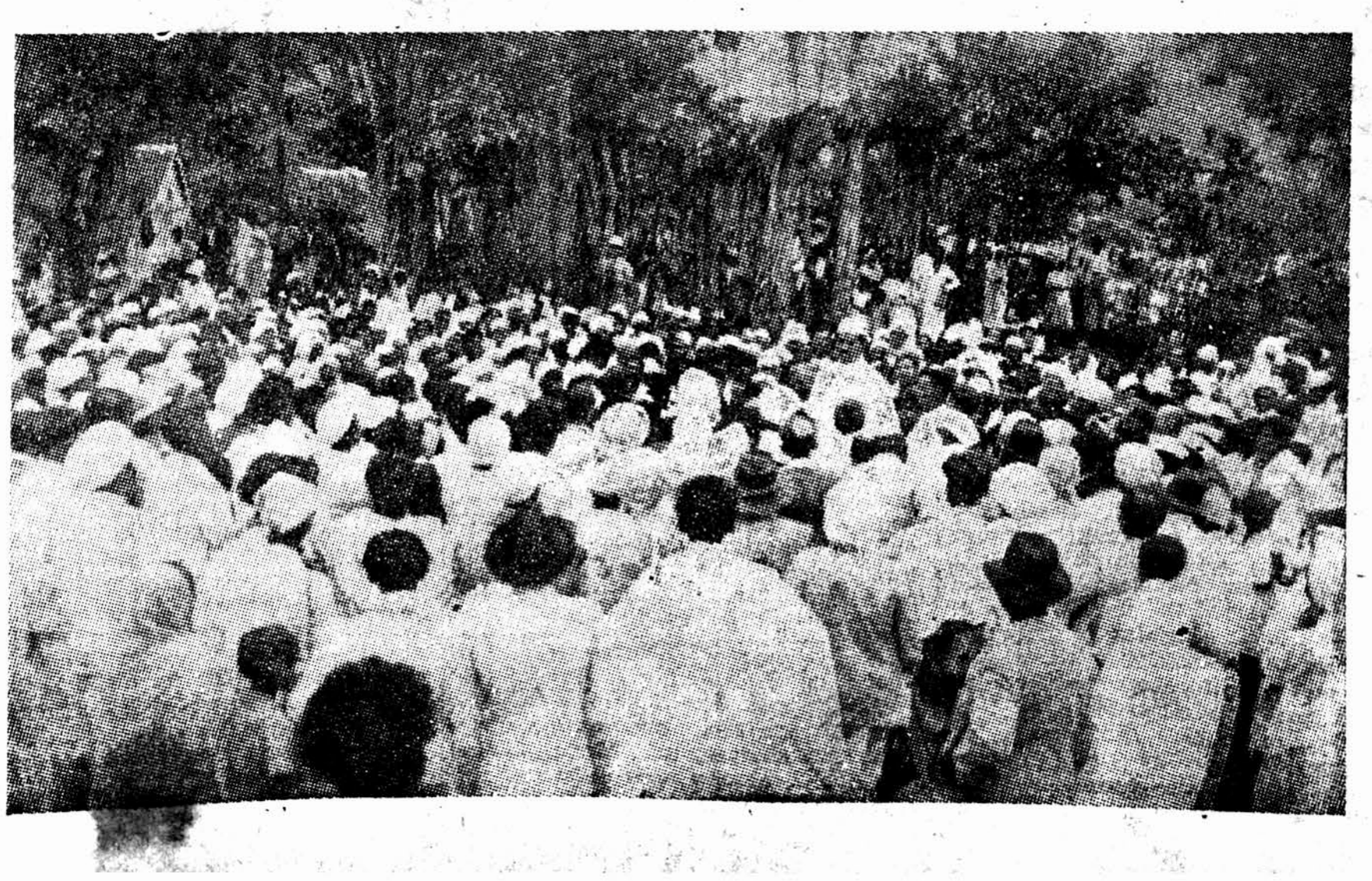
A view of one of the three miles long procession entering Port Louis from one of the suburbs. The pilgrims dressed in white dhoties and most of them wearing Gandhi caps, are carrying the traditional "Kavadies".



Another view of the procession headed by the Commissioner for India, Shri Dharam Yash Dev, who is accompanied by the local priests and Brahmins and other important leaders of the Indian community.

The Commissioner for India, Shri Dharam Yash Dev, with Swami Nisreyasananda, head of the local Ramakrishna Mission and other prominent leaders of the Indian Community

Outside Port Louis, the pilgrims assemble near a big Shivalaya and there the mammoth crowd is being addressed by the Commissioner for India, Shri Dharam Yash Dev.



THE LIVING STOMACHS

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

YOU and I have one set of hollows in us communicating with the outside by the mouth. We have others which open by other orifices, and several, including the blood vessels, which do not open to the outside at all. A bee or a snail has the same relatively complicated structure, and so do many simpler animals, such as earthworms. But the three simplest main groups, or phylla, of many-celled animals only have one set of hollow organs.

Perhaps the simplest animals and certainly some of the most ancient, are sponges. A sponge is a mass of cells traversed by small channels, which lives by filtering water through itself and catching suspended particles. A bath sponge is the skeleton of one kind. Others produce chalky or flinty skeletons which are not used by man. There are several different kinds of cells in a sponge and some of them are extremely like one group of protozoa. So it is at least possible that the sponges are descendants of members of this group which stuck together.

The next most primitive group, apart from some microscopic parasites which may be degenerate, are called the coelenterates. They have a mouth and a stomach which communicates with different parts of their bodies. The most familiar forms to us are sea anemones and jellyfish, but the corals are much more important, as they have been in the past, and still are, builders of masses of rock. A typical coelenterate has a number of tentacles with which it catches its prey, a mouth in the middle of them, through which it also rejects the undigested remains of its food, a body wall with muscles and sexual organs whose products may burst through the skin or be shed through the mouth. It may be a swimmer, like jellyfish, or a fixed polyp, like sea anemones and corals. More generally, it goes through both phases. An animal roughly like a sea jellyfish, mouth upward, which swim off, grow larger, and produce eggs; the eggs give rise to tiny animals which settles down again on a rock.

Network Of Fibles

A jellyfish has a nervous system consisting of a network of fibres which co-ordinate its movements so that the whole bell contracts at once, and is often connected with "eyes" which are sensitive to light though they cannot perceive form, and an organ to enable it to keep the right end upward. Can we say that such a simple animal has any feelings, or anything approaching consciousness? I don't know, but I doubt it for this reason. Our own intestines have a nervous system rather like that of a jellyfish, which enable them to contract rhythmically as it does. Now if the nerves connecting our intestines to our brain are cut, we do not feel a stretching of it, which would be very painful if the nerves were working normally. It is perhaps possible that there is a pain in the intestine, with no one to feel it. But unless this is so, I think it rather unlikely that a jellyfish feels pain or pleasure.

The higher animals probably evolved from Coelenterates, but the Coelenterates also tried a method of evolution of their own, which did not get them very far. In some species a group of animals like simplified sea anemones divide, but do not separate and each one is specialised So a single "colony" can consist of one animal specialised as an air bladder for floating, several for swimming by jet propulsion, others for protection, a number for eating and finally others for breeding. They all share a common digestive tube, and between them constitute a very original sort of animal. One of these colonies has even developed a sail by means of which it drifts before the wind.

An Ancient Group

This is one of the many lines of evolution which has been tried out by several groups of animals, but has never produced an animal as integrated as a fish or a beetle.

Closely related to the Coelenterates, and often included among them by classifiers, are a group called the ctenophores, or comb-jellies, which are now usually put in a separate phylum. They have the beginnings of a third layer of cells between the skin and the stomach lining, such as exist in all higher animals. They have also a pair of excretory pores, apart from the mouth. Most of them are swimmers, with up to six fin-like organs which give them their names. A few species are quite common in the British seas. But the most remarkable ones have taken to crawling on the sea bottom, and begin to look like the simplest worms. What is more, their development is rather like that of worms, and they may possibly resemble the ancestors of worms and hence those of higher animals.

However, we do not know whether they are a primitive group, because none has shells or skeletons which have been fossilised. The Coelenterates are certainly a very ancient group. And it is quite likely that our ancestors passed through a stage of this kind before they developed heads, limbs, hearts, and so on.

Most Coelenterates have stinging cells, especially in their tentacles which enable them to paralyse small animals which come into contact with them, and to hold them while they put the tentacles into their mouths. They stay fixed or drift about aimlessly, eating food with which they happen to come into contact The fact that they live shows that this is a fairly successful way of life. It enables them to get along with very feeble muscles, a very simple nervous system and very incomlete information about their surroundings. They are very much at the mercy of their environment, they cannot search for food or migrate when conditions get bad. But on the other hand they have only to make skin, stomach lining, and a jelly which consists mainly of sea water, out of their food. Their most successful members are the corals, which live in surf where the waves are consantly bringing them fresh food. Very few of them have managed to colonise fresh water, and none lives on land. In fact they are pretty incomplete animals, and, just for this reason, intensely interesting for the student of evolution.

Following a chance meeting in London between Epstein, Tyrone Power and his wife Linda Christian, the Sculptor is now modelling a head of Mrs Power at his Hyde Park Gate studio.

EXPLODING STARS SHOOT AT EARTH "BULLETS"

Mysterious Particles Of Copper And Iron Found For Cosmic Research

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

THE stars shoot "bullets" of copper and iron at the Earth.

Finding of nuclei of the atoms of these middle-weight elements in the cosimc radiation which strikes the planet's outer atmosphere has just been reported by the Atomic Energy Commission. They were revealed by photographs taken from balloons sent aloft to altitudes of 100,000 feet by the University of Minnesota scientists working on a contract from the office of naval research. The nature of the incoming particles could be deduced from the radiant tracks made in a cloud chamber attached to each balloon.

Emergence From Sun

Hitherto it has been presumed that primary cosmic radiation diffused from outer space consisted of elementary atomic particles—neutrons, protons and electrons. Other particles, it has been held, were produced by impact with the atoms of the upper layers of the atmosphere. Finding of fully formed elements, minus their outer electrons, may call for considerable revision of cosmic-ray theories.

The source of this radiation, the most powerful and abundant in the universe, still is quite debatable. It is certain that a greater part of it comes from the general field of the milky way, possibly emanating from exploding stars. There has been recent evidence that a minor part of it comes from hot spots on the sun, and this may prove to be the source of the atomic nuclei.

The Commission's major interest in cosmic radiation lies in getting a clearer understanding of the meson, mysterious elementary particle produced when the bullets from space strike atmospheric atoms. These recently have been produced to order at the University of California's radiation laboratory. A clearer understanding of them is essential for an adequate explanation of the behaviour of nuclei under bombardment.

Quite recently, the Commission reports, considerable advances have been made. There are two known types of mesons, one heavy and one light. Commission physicists have just been able to determine their precise weights. The first has a mass 284 times that of an electron, the second 215 times.

By a miracle of precise time measurement it has been determined that the heavy meson decays into the light meson in almost precisely a hundredth of a millionth of a second—one reason why it is not found except at extreme altitudes.

Yeast From Wood

Yeast made from wood may be an important element in feeding the world of to-morrow with its increasing population and relatively diminishing resources.

Wood yeasts now have been developed which are about as rich in proteins, the nitrogen-containing elements of food necessary for life, as beefsteak, Dr. Farrington Daniels of the University of Wisconsin declares in a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Washington.

It is known, Dr. Daniels said, that thousands of tons of such a product were used for food in Germany during World War II. At the time it was not entirely satisfactory, but better methods of synthesis have since been developed by American chemists.

"From 65 to 70 per cent of most woods," Dr. Daniels said, "now can be converted into sugar by heating with dilute sulphuric acid under special conditions developed at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Wasinconsin This sugar can be used for growing yeast and producing alcohol which can be used for liquid fuel.

"These yeasts are cheap and they possess splendid nutritive value. With intensive research on improving the flavour, this source of protein should be a great help in solving a food shortage, particularly in the tropics where large-scale production of meat is difficult. Nitrogen compounds must be supplied to these growing yeasts in order to produce proteins. Possibly this fixed nitrogen can be supplied directly from the nitrogen of the air by a new process in which the air is heated to a high temperature.

"In any event," Dr Daniels concludes, "the wheat and meat of the limited, rich farming lands cannot be used indefinitely to feed the world. Trees and quick-growing bushes and grass can be grown on poorer soil and it now is perfectly practical to eat wood products."

Fat, one of the three primary essentials of diet, can be fed by injections into the blood stream.

This hitherto highly questionable possibility has been demonstrated in experiments just reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. S. R. Lerner and his associates of the University of California.

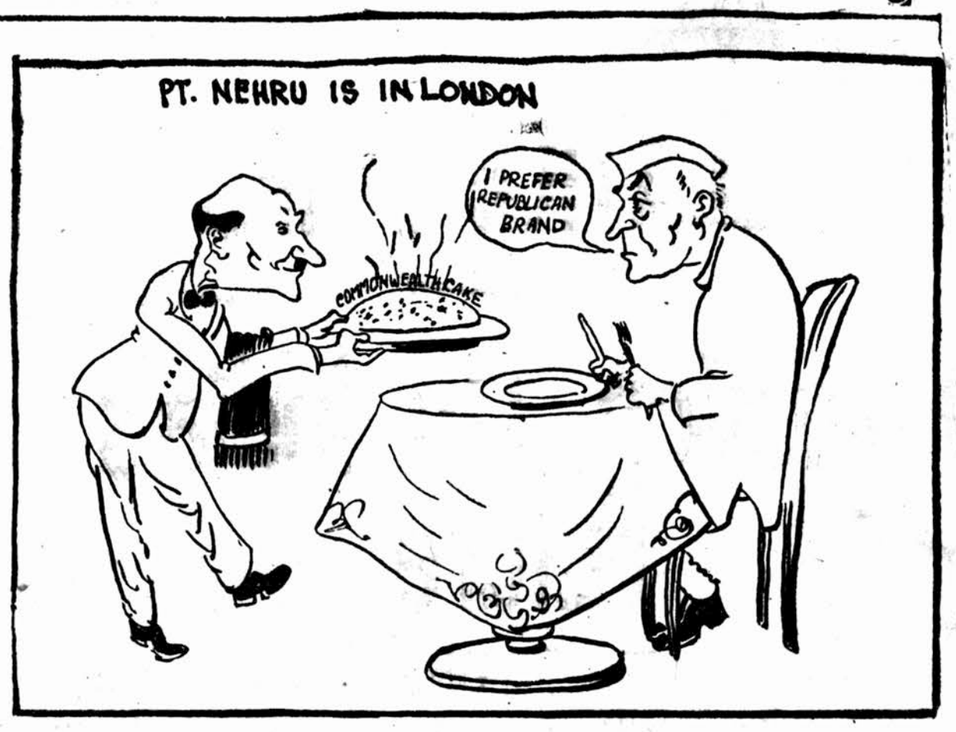
They made use of C-14, one of the exploding forms of the element carbon which is produced in the atomic furnaces of the Atomic Energy Commission. Fats are highly complex substances made up of a great variety of carbon compounds known as fatty acid. One of the most important of these is palmitic acid which the University of California scientists were able to produce synthetically and then incorporate the C-14 atom in its molecule. With this as a basis they synthesized one of the simplest forms of fat and injected it into the veins of experimental rats.

Fat ordinarily occurs in large particles which cannot be put in the blood stream. This difficulty was overcome by subjecting the fat to supersonic radiation and splitting it into particles less than a billionth of an inch in diameter.

They found that the animals were using the injected fat in almost precisely the same way as if they had eaten it. After two hours the counters began to pick up the characteristic C-14 radiations in the carbon dioxide of the rats' expired breath. This "burned" to provide heat and energy for the body. In 24 hours about half was used in this way The rest, it was found, had been stored in the liver as a reserve supply—one of the major functions of fat in diet.

The experiments mark a step forward to the goal—still far from attained—of feeding a complete diet through the veins when necessary.

NEHRU IN LONDON.



Atom-Smashers

Two atom-smashers of unprecedented power are being built under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Compared to them, all present cyclotrons, synchrotrons and betetrons—upon which has depended much of the progress of atomic research—will be like rifles compared to Howitzers.

Both new machines are known as "Proton Synchrotrons", being of essentially the same family as the cyclotron. The larger of the two will be installed at the University of California where the cyclotron was born. It is expected to cost $9,000,000 and be four or five years under construction. It will have a 6,000,000,000 eletron volt output, 18 times more powerful than the greatest atom-smasher currently in use. The machine will attack the atomic nucleus with energies so far beyond today's range that its designers are not able to predict the nature of the facts in may uncover.

Less powerful, but of the same general type of construction, is a Proton Synchrotron now under construction at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. It will accelerate nuclear particles to energies about seven times the greatest speed achieved today

Also under construction at Brookhaven is the largest of the great uranium ovens, or "piles". which will serve entirely as a tool for research. In this pile will be produced a host of isotopes, or different forms, of elements for which there is a great demand in the nation's universities.

Greatest of the piles now in operation is at Oak Ridge, Tenn.. where is being produced the greatest part of the radio-active material now in use.

MEASURING CAMERA

By STEFFAN ANDREWS

The army is using a new-type telescopic camera mounted on a 90-mm. gun to measure the speed and height of the V-2 rockets fired at white sands, new Mexico

Army ordnance officers here say the missile travels so fast a regular gun-mount crew is needed to trace the projectile upward and downward in its flight. The last V-2 attained a height of 250 miles.

The photographing is done by regular movie cameras mounted in a 16-inch reflecting telescope, which in turn are mounted on the revolving gun frame. The loaded cameras are placed on adjoining peaks.

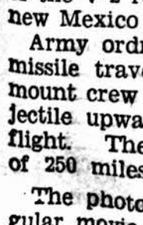
To leave nothing to chance, the army makes several other checks on the rocket to make sure its speed and distance are plotted accurately.

These include radar stations placed a mile or so from the launching site, a doppler radio which tracks its actual flight, and a smalll radio mounted in the warhead of the V-2.

The recordings of these three different electronic instruments are checked against the telescopic movie camera to give the army the actual altitude reading.

Both the navy and air force use the same devices to record the flights of their experimental rockets fired at the white sands proving grounds.

The Famous Astrologer



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading, monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar. Madras-17.

In Aid Of Gandhi Memorial Fund

Subbulakshmi's Concert At Turf Club Grounds

A record sum of over Rs. 1,62,500 the biggest sum ever collected for a single musical concert, is expected to be netted for a musical concert to be given by Smti. M. S. Subbulakshmi, famed South Indian singer on April 30.

A special shamiana which will accommodate over 8,000 people in comfort is being erected at the first enclosure, Royal Western India Turf Club grounds, for the purpose of the concert the proceeds of which will go to swell the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

As the concert has been timed to take place from 8 p.m. to midnight it has been arranged to get the BEST to ply a fleet of 50 buses from Mahalaxmi after the close of the concert to enable people to reach their homes.

The arrangements to be made in connection with this concert of unprecedented magnitude were finalised on Sunday by the All Parties Committee set up for the purpose by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. According to these plans there will be 100 seats of Rs. 250, 500 seats of Rs. 100, 500 seats of Rs. 50, 1,000 seats of Rs. 25, 2,500 seats of Rs. 10 and 2,500 seats of five rupees each.

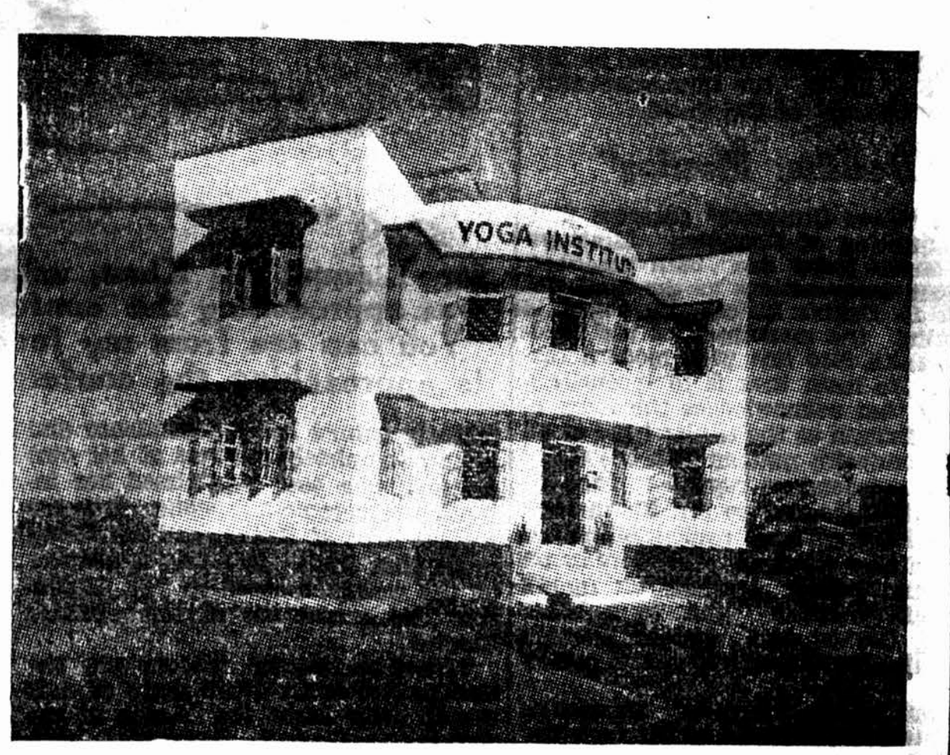
There will be no reservation.

If all the seats are sold out, the collection will amount to Rs. 1,62,500 But as twice the number of tickets are being printed to facilitate selling arrangements, it is probable that the proceeds may be higher still.

It was stated by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. at the time the special committee was set up, that the expenses of arranging for the concert will not be charged on the collections but will be met separately. Therefore the entire proceeds will go to the Gandhi Fund.

Mrs. Subbulakshmi has already given several record concerts for various charities. The biggest amount so far collected for her was a sum of Rs. one lakh, which was collected by a concert given by her at Madura for the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund. If the hopes of the organisers of the concert are fulfilled in good measures that record will be left far behind.

Besides sale through the members centres for sale of tickets have of India, the Radio Club, the Western India Automobile Association, the Indian Stock Exchange, the East India Cotton Association, (Kalbadevi and Sewri), the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Diamond Merchants' Association, the Grain and Oil Merchants' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association and the Congress House.



YOGA INSTITUTE AT SANTA CRUZ

For the first time in the history of Indian culture, Yoga was subjected to scientific tests at The Yoga Institute in 1918. This culture cum-scientific mission was carried to America by its Founder-President, Shri Yogendra, in 1919, at the American branch. During these thirty years, the Institute has done much to popularize and raise the status of Yoga not only as Culture but also as Science. All these years, the Institute had been without its permanent Headquarters. On the Ram Navami day, however, the Institute declared the first unit of its international Headquarters open to the public with facilities for both students of Yoga and indoor patients.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, the Congress candidate who is contesting the forthcoming Bombay Assembly by-election.

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NEW RELATIONSHIPS IN THE COMMONWEALTH

Discussion On India's Future

LONDON (By Radio)

The London meeting of the Dominion Prime Ministers provides the theme for several long leaders all directing particular attention to the significant role India could or should play within the Commonwealth frame work.

"The Times" in a long leader on India's place in the world and the Commonwealth says: "The British Commonwealth has steered over many shoals in the past and avoided many rocks to go safely on like a fleet in a new formation It is this memory of achievement and adaptability that relieves the latest Commonwealth meeting of any sense of tension or dramatic crisis. The Prime Ministers and their delegates gather in Downing Street today as friends determined if possible to find a friendly solution of the problem posed by India and they believe they will succeed.

"The Indian Government has given notice of its intention to establish a Republic of India within a few months. A President would take the place of the Governor-General who represents the King and common allegiance which is the clearest outward sign of unity among the Commonwealth peoples. At the same time the Indian Government, led by Mr. Nehru, wishes India to remain a member of the Commonwealth or at least be intimately associated with it. The future standing and association of India—a country of some 300 million peoples holding a key position in Southern and South-East Asia—are vastly important in themselves both to the Commonwealth and the world but in the minds of all the Prime Ministers there is still wider concern. For the first time the question whether a great Dominion can be a Republic while remaining a Commonwealth member is put squarely on the table.

"The results of the meeting will have its impact on republican desires in other Commonwealth countries. No doubt arises in Australia New Zealand or Canada but elsewhere influential groups will watch this meeting to see what place Republics can have in the Commonwealth and will shape their programmes accordingly The Commonwealth, with many bonds of common interests which have kept it a living organism, has never been bound by strict rules of logic. While the freedom of action of member States has not been trammelled—the invariable governing rule—a middle way for association has usually been found. The most that can be said on the opening day of the present meeting is that though India's intention presents the most serious problem for many years, the Prime Ministers and their representatives come from the ends of the earth to practise again faith in discussion.

"The secret of the successful working of the recent Commonwealth meetings is that they have dealt specifically with immediate problems on their merits and not tried to generalise too far or apply the new pattern to the whole association. Certainly there can be no attempt to weaken the proven bonds of the old Dominions which find in allegiance to the King the means for the fullest expression of a common brotherhood. The link between the King and the subject is personal and rich beyond expression, a true and firm bond of the Empire. What is before the meeting is the special individual problem: Whether the political reality presented by India's present mood can be fitted into the general arrangements of the Commonwealth"

"The Times" goes on to point out that "from India and from Mr. Nehru himself comes unmistakable evidence of the wish to remain in closest association with the Commonwealth, in association broader and deeper than can be assured by treaty relations". While India stands apart in many ways the paper adds, "she shares in the Commonwealth heritage of constitutional development, Parliamentary Government and faith in discussion".

"The Times" adds: "In security and in trade India and the other member States have much to share. The security of India depends to a large degree on sea and air power which is the prime safeguard for Commonwealth territories and communications from the Mediterranean to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa".

After emphasising the need for close consultations between Governments, "The Times" goes on to say: "While much of South-East Asia is in distress beset by civil war and by Communist forces rising in response to new nationalist ambitions, India has recognised that with Pakistan and Ceylon she has a great influence to exert genuine forces of national advance in the area"

The overriding need, "The Times" concludes, is for an agreement, if it can be devised, capable of being accepted as valid and firmly based by the peoples of India, the Commonwealth, and by the rest of the world.

"Decisive Meeting"

The "News Chronicle" observes that "the meeting of Dominion Ministers in London today has been described without exaggerations as the most decisive in British history. Its object is to bring the machinery of the Commonwealth into line with modern realities. Its main task is to reconcile a theory that acknowledges the King of Great Britain as the titular head of all Commonwealth nations with the status of an independent republic. That republic is India and on Mr. Nehru rests a special burden of responsibility. It is wrong to think of the Conference as being called specially on India's account. Pakistan and, to a lesser degree, Ceylon are equally affected and will almost certainly follow India's lead.

"Even among the older Dominions there are indications that the formulae of 1926 are beginning to bubble over in the crucible of 1949. Canada, for example, has announced that she no longer intends to acknowledge the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. Henceforth the Supreme Court of Canada will be the final arbiter of Canadian law. Australia may follow her example.

"In South Africa the problem is much bigger. The success of the Nationalist Party at the last elections is bound to raise the republican issue sooner or later. Yet these symptoms do not necessarily portend a break-up in the Commonwealth structure. The Commonwealth exists today because its members wish it to exist. On all really big issues—of war and peace, freedom and democracy—the Dominions usually think alike. Though each is entirely free to act as it pleases there is such affinity of interest that co-operative action becomes almost inevitable. It is within this framework that Britain hopes to welcome the now-born nations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. It is within these very broad limits that a formula must be devised for those who cannot accept the unifying symbol of the Crown".

Defence Against Communism

These are days for the Commonwealth, says the "Yorkshire Post", "big with opportunity—as the Dominion Prime Ministers now gathered in London undoubtedly recognise. On the decisions taken at the Commonwealth Conference will depend the whole future of this great family of peoples. Questions are raised by the present position of India. India has recently gained her independence and is now completely mistress of her own destiny. She has proclaimed her intention to become a republic. It is the earnest hope of Britain and the Dominions that India will stay a member of the world association of peoples that has grown out of the British Empire.

"There are strong reasons why she should. Events in other parts of Asia should drive home the lesson of the dangers that await any nation that cuts itself off from powerful and trustworthy friends in the present circumstances.

"The tide of a ruthless Communism is creeping south towards the Indian Ocean. India, Malaya and the British Dominions of Australia and New Zealand feel the menace of its advance. If they are to stand firm against its encroachments they must keep close understanding with each other. They must work together to promote their mutual prosperity, to raise the standard of living of the South Asiatic peoples and to strengthen their defences against attack. If India remains within the Commonwealth the way will be open for this fruitful co-operation".

The Spiritual Tie

The "Daily Telegraph", in a lengthy discussion on the Commonwealth Conference, says: "This is not the time to assess the blame, if there be any to assess, for the formidable difficulty which this Conference has to face. One fact at least remains of the spirit of the former Commonwealth, namely the reciprocally friendly feeling of all the participants. They will all seek earnestly for a solution, and in their search we will wish them luck".

After expressing its own conviction, "apropos" the position of India, that "it is not true as some suppose that all material ties could remain once the spiritual tie were broken", the leader concludes: "The truth is that if, as we believe, the Commonwealth has long been one of the most illuminating political experiments ever devised, a pattern for international relationships and a model for the free and fertile association of nations, it has never been more necessary than today to keep such an organisation alive and vital. A hideous responsibility would fall on any who, out of pride or pique, caused it to weaken or dissolve. The present Conference has a week or so in which to find some solution of a problem bearing on the fate of each participant and of them all—bearing indeed on the fate of the whole world".

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, asked in what mood Pakistan was approaching the conference, smilingly replied: "You can see from my face in what mood Pakistan is approaching the conference."—LONDON REPORT.

Constitutional Problem

The "Daily Express' views the constitutional matter thus: "The bonds of the Empire may be fine-spun, flexible and hard to define. Nevertheless they possess a basic reality. There can be no question of reducing them to a mere ritual gesture, no question of any nation enjoying membership of the Commonwealth on its own terms or on no terms at all. If the obligations of membership were to disappear altogether, what would become of the privileges of membership? But the first thing that emerges is that India is exerting a real effort to retain the Commonwealth association. Full credit must be given to the courage and vision displayed by Pandit Nehru.

"The problem is harsh and subtle. The Crown has been not simply the symbol of union but also the constitutional safeguard of that union against attempts made by outside influences to break up the Empire structure. The crown has been the emblem of imponderable and unifying realities—a union of hearts, a meeting of minds, a completeness of mutual trust. In these things and not in documentary commitments the strength of the Empire has been found.

It may be that India comes to the Council table concerned with these imponderable forces She may wish to preserve military co-operation with the Commonwealth. She may desire to keep alive the mutual economic interest embodied in Imperial Preference. It may be an object of Indian policy to retain British status for the Indian communities who play so important a role in the Colonial Empire. In short, India may be ready to assume the obligations as well as exercise the previliges. In that event how eager must be the effort to give those aspirations expression in a new charter of the Empire".

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 12, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhaer 24, 1368
Parsi: Avan 24, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m. Sunset: 6-59 p.m.
Hightide: 10-00, 22-10.
Lowtide: 04-00, 15-46.

To-day's Engagements

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankanji will speak on "Kong Parikshit sacrifices life in quest of Divinity" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Death and After" is the subject of public lecture today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

INDIAN MUSIC: Indian Music with drama at Victoria Gardens, today (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., by Mr Abdul Hamid Jafferkhan.

BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION LIMITED: The members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. have decided to close their hundi and other business on Monday the 25th April being Public Holiday.

MASS SPINNING PROGRAMME: The monthly mass spinning programme will be held as usual, under the joint auspices of the Congress Khadi Board and Navjivan Sangh today (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at Narshi Natha Street, Kharek Bazar, Opp. Jain Temple, Masjid Bunder, Bombay 3. Spinners are requested to participate in the programme with their spinning implements.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH, PARLE The Silver Jubilee will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. in Tilak Chowk, Vile Parle, and the Hon: Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power will preside. The Jubilee Celebrations are spread over a week ffom 24-4-49 to 1-5-49 during which time various programmes such as Dramas, Kirtanas lectures and Singing Programmes are arranged.

AT Y.O.U.: To-morrow Prof. Tehmurusp Sarkari will speak on "Self-Defence" (with demonstration) at Youths' Own Union—Y.O.U.—tomorrow, 6-15 p.m.

FORD MOTOR EMPLOYEES: Mr. Justice K. C. Sen has awarded to pay the dearness allowance arrears from 1st January 1947 to all the employees of Ford Motor Car Co. Ltd., The management has paid this to the factory workers and does not pay to Drivers, Watchman and peons. Union has filled a complaint before the conciliator officer.

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION: Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Sindhi Association, Sind, Hindu Seva Samiti and Sind Hindu Panchayat Federation, there will be a public meeting at Azad Maidan Opposite Metro Cinema to-day at 5-30 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji will speak on Bhakti Sagar to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (I.S.T.) at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram 448, Sandhurst Road. Bombay.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. at Napoo Gardens, Matunga in connection with the Bye-election on 25th April. Mr. Asoka Mehta will preside. Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas and Mr. M. Harris will address the meeting.

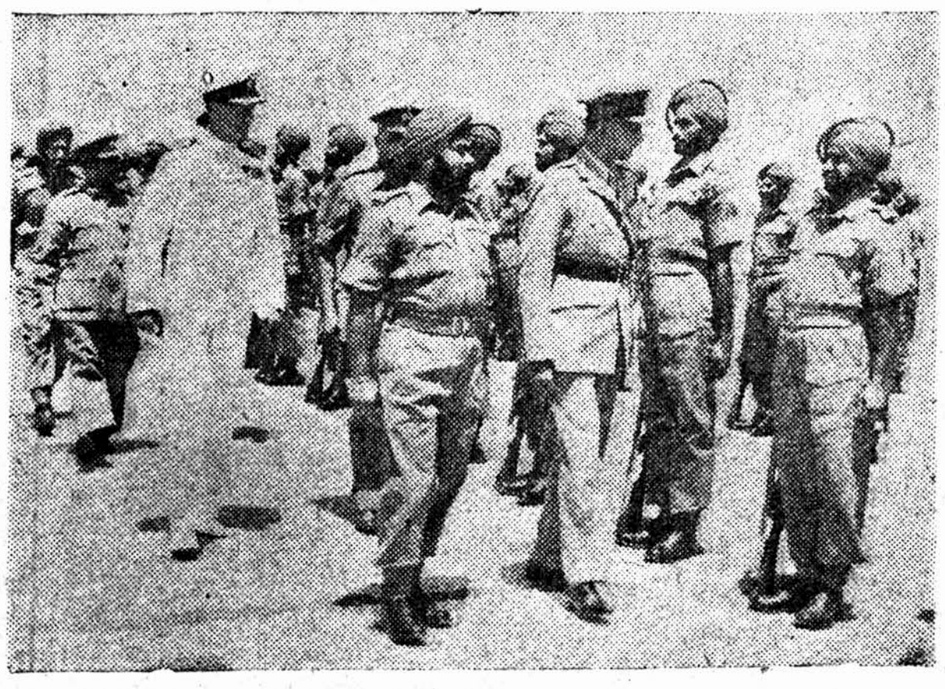
DHARMAPRAKASA SREENIVASIAH HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Meeting and Prize Distributon of Dharmaprakasa Sreenivasiah High School will be conducted to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the premises of Mysore Chemical and Soap Works, Sion. His Worshipful Mayor, Sri S. K. Patil will preside and distribute the prizes. Dharmaprakasa Sri B. M. Sreenivasiah, Chairman of the School, will deliver the welcome address.

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION: The adjourned 17th annual general meeting of the Bombay Tenants Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay.

RASOTSAV: To-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at St. Xavier's College Hall Dhobitalao. Seth D. H. Vakharia will preside and distribute prizes.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Social Welfare Day. 9-30 a.m. Blavatsky Lodge, Mr. B. G. Kher presides.

GENERAL CARIAPPA IN CITY



General Cariappa who arrived in Bombay on Saturday, on his first visit to the city after becoming the Commander-in-Chief is here seen inspecting the Guard of Honour.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES UNION.

Janab M. Y. Nuri will adddress the Union members at 4 p.m. in Peoples Hall Congress House, to-day (Sunday)

ALL RELIGIONS CONFERENCE: Second Day, 5 p.m. President: Kshitimohan Sen. Speakers: Prof. F. L. Davar, Mrs. Shirin Fozdar, Mr. Morarji Desai, Yati Rajchandraji, Princess Prabhawati Raje, Dewan Bahadur K. Zhaveri, Mr. Popatlal Shah. Kirtan and Prayer etc. 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

MUMBAI MARATHI PATRAKAR SANGH: Public meeting to commemorate centenary of Dnyan Prakash, Brahman Sabha Hall, Charni Road, Girgaon. 6 p.m.

CRESCENT IRON & STEEL CORPORATION: Opening ceremony of new Foundry and Workshop at Gorcgaon by Mr. G. D. Tapase, 5 p.m.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: Opening of arts and crafts exhibition of Society's School at G. B. Vaidya Memorial Hall by Lady Patkar 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Kambar Day. Speech by Mr. A. Sreenivasaraghawan, 9-30 a.m. and 8-30 p.m.

BHAGWANDAS NAROTTAMDAS KAPOLE NIVAS: Opens of new blocks at Sewri Wadala Estate by Mr. B. A. Khimji at 5-30 p.m

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGH: Mr. V. Seetaramayya on "Karnatak of To-morrow" at Mysore Association Hall, 5 p.m. Mr. K. A. Raghavacharya presides music by Seeta Mulkey.

AMAR HIND MANDAL: Prof. M. C. Phadke on permanent literature and popular literature. usual time and place.

SOVIET FILMS: F.S.U. will screen the Soviet films (1) "Triumph of Youth', (2) "Storming of Ushba" (3) "Kindergarten" and (4) "Russian cartoons", at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Rly. today at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSN.: At the General Body Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Printers' and Lithographers' Association, Bombay, held on the 12th April 1949, the following persons were declared elected as Office Bearers for the year 1949-50. Mr. F. Borton, G. Claridge and Co. Ltd. President; Mr. Husaini A. Varawalla, Mg Director, Mohamadi F.A.L. Works Rao Sahib D. K. Parker, New Jack Printing Works Ltd. Vice-President: Mr. Neville N. R. Mistry, Vakil and Sons Ltd. Secretary and Treasurer.

AFRICA AND OVERSEAS MERCHANTS CHAMBER: A Deputation of Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber headed by the President, Mr Harichand M. Shah (of (M/s. Virchand Panachand and Co.) interviewed the Hon'ble Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee on Friday forenoon and submitted a Memorandum (1) on hardships caused to exporters on account of faulty procedure for rebate of excise duty on Cotton Piecegoods (2) as also desirability of abolishing 10 per cent export duty on Cotton piecegoods, (3) the danger to India's export trade by the recent operation of Income Tax Act Sections 42-43 and (4) the loss of trade of Cotton Waste Blankets owing to their being considered Cotton Piecegoods, although they come in the category of Cotton Manufactures.

The Hon'ble Minister promised to consider the representation and suggested that the representatives of the Chamber should visit New Delhi if possible.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday Aprol 24.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,5 50 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vatsalabai Parwatkar (Basant) 7-45 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawal recital) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sharda Kharod and (Gujarati Geeto) 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interiude 12-50 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal) 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. P. D. Khadilkar (Powada) 5-15 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj recital) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Azmat Husain Khan (Gouri) 7-0 Clarionet Par Stage Dhun By L. K. Kunte 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-50 Panditrao Nagarkar (Badipki) 8-0 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal) 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 10-0 Suite in B Minor For Flute and Strings by Bach 10-25 Albert Sammons and Lio Neltertis (Violin and Viola).

VARIATIONS.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Panditrao Nagarkar (Jaunpuri) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Mohammad Siddiq (R. Saroshi).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Clarionet Par Halki Dhun By L. K. Kunte 1-10 Film Music 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Azmat Husain Khan (Shudh Sarang).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Gammat Jammat 6-0 Violin Duet By M. V. Saraf and E. R. Prabhu 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj recital) 8-30 Azmat Husain Khan (Bhoop) 9-0 Panditrao Nagaarkar (Pad) 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Vatsalabai Parwatkar (Shankara Thumari).

BARODA: AHMEDABAD, Sunday, April 24.

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety Malika Pukhraj Shanta Apte 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Jagannatn Jagtap (Pakhawaj recital) (Baroda) 6-10 Topical Item till 6-35 p.m. (Ahmedabad).
326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

6-25 p.m. Aruna Nadkarni (Marathi Pad) 6-35 Gramjano Mate Programme for rural listeners (Baroda) 6-35 Music (Ahmedabad) 7-0 Abraham Bhagat (Bhajan) 7-15 Balwant Bhatt (Vocal music) 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra 7-45 Kavya Vachan Recitation of poems by Ramnik Aralvala 8-0 Sajan 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programmes 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Songs 9-30 Abraham Bhagat Bhajan) 9-45 Aruna Nadkarni (Marathi songs) 10-0 Balwant Bhatt (Vocal music).

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay has nominated Mr. M. J. Buch, Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, as a representative of the Steamship Companies, on the Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee.

Gen. Cariappa In Bombay

Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in Chief, India, arrived in Bombay by plane this morning accompanied by Brigadier Billimoria.

He was received at the airport by Gen. D. S. Brar, Area Commander, Bombay and was introduced to a number of high officials. Among these were, Maj. Pavri representing the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Dehejia representing the Government of Bombay Mr. Joachim Alva, Sheriff, Commodore H. R. Inigo Jones of the Royan Indian Navy, Brigadier Madhavsinghji, Commander Bombay Sub area, Wing Commander Bhatnagar, Officer in charge, No. 2, Equipments R.I.A.S.C., Col. C. J. Waite, G.S.O. 1, Bombay Area.

The Commander-in-Chief then inspected a guard of honour provided by a unit of the Royal Indian Navy and the 17th Sikh Regiment. The Band of the Regiment was also present.

The C-in-C left for Government House accompanied by Gen. Brar.

At 8 a.m. on Sunday he will inspect a Parade of armed forces at the Lloyds Reclamation ground near Churchgate station. The Army authorities particularly request members of the public to be present in large numbers.

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 23, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 18 hours (I. S. T.), on 23rd April, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 105 73 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 100 69 0 0 minus 0.3, Allahabad 94 75 0 0 minus 0.2, Bangalore 93 67 0 1.6 plus 0.5 Baroda 104. Belgaum 94 65 0 1.5 plus 0.19, Bhopal 102 68 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhuj 104 74 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 90 78 0 0 0, Calcutta 84 71 0 4.1 plus 2.9, Delhi 98 68 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 104 76 0 0.3 minus 0.7, Indore 100 72 0 0 minus 0.1, Jaipur 101 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Karachi 92 76 0 0 —, Kolhapur F 71 0 0.L —Madras 106 80 0 0.9 plus 0.4, Mahabaleshwar 80 60 0 0 minus 0.8, Mangalore 89 71 0 0 minus 1.1, Mysore 93 69 0 2.0 plus 0.5, Nagpur 106 72 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Poona 97 71 0 0 minus 0.4, Rajkot 107 71 0 0 0, Sholapur 105 76 0 0 minus 0.4, Simla 71 55 0 1.6 plus 0.2, Surat 92 74 0 0 0.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, April 23, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 23rd April 1949:—

Observations from Burma and the east Central Bay are lacking. The bay depression is likely to move north-north-east without further intensification.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and occurred at a few stations in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and the North Madras coast.

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 25-4-1949: Dry weather OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS. No change.

CONGESTION IN CITY DOCKS

Special Train To Run To Give Relief

BOMBAY, April 23. (A.P.I.): Congestion in the Bombay docks is sought to be relieved by the running of a number of special trains transporting foods from the docks to various upcountry destinations, according to a press note issued to-day by the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities.

Movements over the G.I.P. Railway and over the B.B. and C.I. Railway to destinations situated in the Railway districts of Bulsar, Ratlam, Kotah and to E.P. Railway were comparatively easy at present, the press note said special trains could be laid on for those areas provided sufficient number of indents or wagons were forthcoming from the consignors.

The note said that movements from Bombay to and across Ahmedabad railway districts of the B.B. and C.I. were still very difficult due to heavy transport requirements of food and fodder for the famine areas. However, temporary arrangements had been made from the 20th April to run one dock traffic special daily to or across Ahmedabad railway district.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted a Manager for Bombay Office with Experience, reputed honesty and good personality, preferably with knowledge of cycle Trade and should be able to furnish personal securities. Starting salary Rs 200/- to Rs. 300/- according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with Testimonials, Jankidas & Co., Connaught Place New Delhi 608

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Earn Degrees in every profession. trade, Arts, Science, Commerce, in absentia Prospectus: (Dept. 15) V. University. Amritsar. 569

MEDICAL ADLETS

Women solve your delayed prob em with Dr. Khan's Threenot pills. Price Rs. 5/8, B. C. Service 42 C. Churchgate St., Fort. Bombay. Phone: 21343. 559

Write your disease, use our medicine tired after injection, Jayant Pharmacy Wadhwan City. 351

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Salesmen, 6 yds. Coloured Silk Saree Rs. 10. More than three sarees free delivery Jothi Fabrics Kottar. Travancore. 536

American Wood Rosin, Turpentine and Pine Oil.—Sole Agents in India representing one of the largest American manufacturers can arrange supplies for Paper Mills, Paint Factories. Soap Factories, and other large consumers who can obtain import Licences. Particulars from—Jallo Subsidiary Industries Co., Aminabad Post Office Building, Lucknow 609

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Keseri Bagh, Amritsar. 557

Loans at 6 per cent per annum. No Security or Reference required. Repayments: 25 Instalments. For full particulars send Four Annas (Stamps) Post Box 10, Bhavnagar. 628

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We supply Gum Rosin, all grades, and Genuine Turpentine Oil. Supplies prompt. Rates competitive. Forward Supply Contracts of big and permanent consumers also booked. Quality and weight guaranteed Enquiries solicited. Budhram Uttamchand, Rosin and Turpentine Suppliers, Civil Lines Hoshiarpur (East Punjab). 607

PUBLIC NOTICES

BIRLA INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, PILANI (JAIPUR)

1. WANTED a spinning and weaving Master with practical experience and capable of teaching. Salary upto Rs. 800/- per month.

2. Wanted a qualified Textile Chemist well up in theory and practice of Sizing, Bleaching and Dyeing. Salary upto Rs 300/- per month. Apply with full particulars to Principal M. L. Schroff, A.B. Hons. (Cornell). M.S. (M.I.T.). 4149

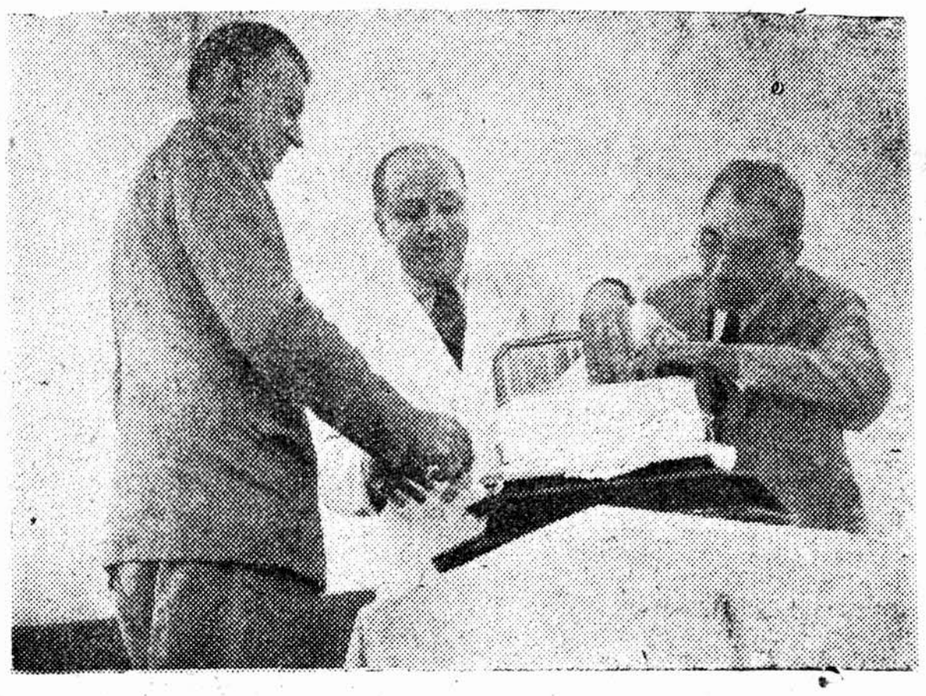
GANGA BRIDGE PROJECT

NOTICE

ABOUT 220 LAKHS Cft. equivalent to 11 lakhs tons of Pitching Stone, each piece weighing about 80 lbs., have to be transported across the cold weather channel of the Ganga in a period of 180 days. Mechanical loading and unloading of Pitching Stone will be necessary, and various methods such as a Ropeway, Conveyors, River Craft, and temporary bridging are being considered for the crossing of the channel. As at present envisaged, the work will be undertaken during the period November/1950 to May/1951. Interested firms that would like to forward complete schemes may obtain details of work to be done from the office of the undersigned.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
GANGA BRIDGE PROJECT/
MOKAMEH.
(E.I.Rly.), Dist. Patna (Bihar).
4141

CASKET FOR GUILFORD



Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Chairman of the B.E.S.T. Committee, presenting a casket to Mr. A. L. Guilford, B.E.S.T.'s retiring General Manager, at a farewell function held at Electric House.

4 1/2 MONTHS' BONUS FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

Industry Makes 20 Crores Of Profit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The textile workers of Bombay are to receive a bonus equivalent to four and a half months of their basic earnings for the year 1948, according to the award given today by a full bench of the Industrial Court consisting of M. K. C. Sen, President, Mr. D. G. Kamerkar and Mr. S. C. Shah, members.

Nearly 2,20,000 workers employed in 82 mills from Bombay City and Kurla will benefit by the award, which was the result of a reference made to the Industrial court. The Millowners' Association and all the Labour Unions were parties to the dispute.

It is estimated that in order to implement the decision of the court the industry will have to pay about Rs. four crores and a half, while the total estimated profits of the industry for the year are about Rs. 20 crores.

HUGE PROFITS

Discussing the estimated profits the court said that the profits for the year 1947 turned out to be more than was originally estimated. The original estimate was 7.44 crores whereas the actual figure turned out to be 10.18 crores. Taking all circumstances into consideration the court held that at a conservative estimate the profits of the industry for the year 1948 would be about Rs. 20.36 crores, which is double the profits made in the preceding year.

The court in its order directed that subject to the following conditions all employees, whether permanent or badli who have worked in the mills concerned shall be given a bonus equivalent to their basic earnings in 1948 for four and half months:

Employees who have worked for less than 63 working days and more than 20 working days shall be granted a bonus to the extent of 50 per cent and employees who have worked for 20 days or less shall not be paid any bonus.

Any employee who has been dismissed for misconduct in 1948 shall not be entitled to any bonus even if he has worked for more than 20 days.

Bonus shall be calculated on earnings exclusive of dearness allowance and banuses paid during the year from January 1 to December 31 of the year.

In the case of women who have been on maternity leave during the period referred to the actual maternity allowance drawn by them shall be included in their earnings for the purposes of calculating the bonus payable.

Bonus as above stated shall be paid to the employees in two instalments by the 31 May 1949 and the 30th June respectively.

Persons who are eligible for bonus but who are not in service of the mill on the date of the payment shall be paid in one lumpsum by the 30th November 1949. In such cases claims in writing should be submitted to the manger of the mill concerned.

Spokesmen of workers expressed themselves reasonably satisfied with the award.

WANTED

AGENTS and SALESMEN

for Hand-loom and Silk Products. Sample Silk Saree 6 Yds Rs 10/-

Apply in English or Tamil with Re. 1 Advance

THE S I I HOUSE BAZAAR
KOTTAR NAGERCOIL,
SOUTH TRAVANCORE

AUGMENTING CITY'S FISH SUPPLY

Fishing Operations Extended

BOMBAY, April 23 (A.P.I.): The Bombay Government's fishing operations are being extended as far as Baluchistan coast this year to augment the city's fish supply.

Three 40-ton fishing vessels are to be employed on the Baluchistan coast over a coastline of 750-miles North-West of Bombay.

The fleet which is owned by private concerns in Bombay comprise: the "Hashmi" and the "Kanera Queen" acquired from the British admirality and the "Jal Ganga" from the United States of America. These vessels are designed to operate during the monsoon.

The "Hashmi", which recently completed her round-the-coast voyage twice, covering a distance of 1,500 miles in 140 hours, brought a record catch of over eleven tons to fish to the city. The ship were is now on her third voyage carries 35-tons of ice in her holds for preserving the catch She will return to Bombay early next week from Ormara coast.

The "Jalganga" and the "Kanera Queen" will start fishing operations shortly in the rich fishing field off Ormara coast.

Dr S. B. Sethna, Director of Fisheries, Government of Bombay, told the Associated Press of India to-day that the city of Bombay was being helped in its supplies of fish by fifty power-propelled vessels owned by private owners, including fishermen

He added that the vessels were operating along the coasts of Bombay as far as Bhatkal in the South and Dwarka and Jamnagar in the North.

MUNSHI PLEADS FOR HIS CLIENTS' ACQUITTAL

Arguments Concluded In Morarka Bribery Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Concluding his arguments in the 'Morarka Bribery Case' Mr. K. M. Munshi, Defence Counsel said in the Court of Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today that the prosecution, had failed to establish a clear case against his clients Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka and Damjibhai Shah and both of them were entitled to an acquital.

Referring to the charge made against accused Damjibhai, Mr. Munshi said, that the only witness present when Damjibhai was supposed to have handed over the illegal gratification of Rs. one lakh, was Mr. Miranda himself. The taxi driver who took Damjibhai to Miranda's place and who was an important witness was not produced in Court. This made the prosecution case very weak.

Mr. Munshi said that accused Damjibhai could not be held responsible for the offence at all, even if the prosecution case was taken as correct. Whatever the second accused did after April 24 or April 30, 1948, was in the nature of an 'accessory' to an offence which had already been committed. Mr. Munshi said that Miranda had already agreed to accept a bribe on April 24 or at least on April 30 when the offence of offering and accepting the bribe was completed.

Mr. Munshi in all argued the case for 14 hours and at the close of his arguments today thanked the Magistrate for the fair and patient hearing given to the Defence.

Mr. Khambatta complimented Mr. Munshi for the 'able manner' in which he had conducted the defence.

The Magistrate remarked: "Without any prejudice to the merits of the case I must admit that Mr. Munshi has brought out a number of law points that ought to serve as an important guide to all juniors in the court."

Mr. Boowariwala, Prosecution Counsel, replying to some of the points raised by the defence counsel in his arguments said that the offence of offering and accepting the bribe by Mr. Miranda could not be taken as completed either on April 24 or April 30 for he had agreed to accept the bribe on May 5. He insisted that the prosecution had fully established the case against the accused.

Judgment in the case will be delivered on May 5

Disqualified Sind M. L. A. To Appeal

KARACHI, April 23. (U.P.I.): Kazi Mohammad Akbar, who has been disqualified from the membership of the Sind Legislative Assembly for six years as a result of the findings of the Election Tribunal for malpractices in elections to the Assembly held in 1946, has instructed his lawyer, Dr. Khalifa Shujauddin to file a suit against the Government of Sind against the above disqualification-order of the Governor of Sind.

It will be recalled that Kazi Mohammed Akbar and Pir Illahi Bux, former Premier of Sind who was also similarly disqualified from membership of the Sind Assembly for six years, have already served a notice on the Government of Sind challenging the validity of the tribunal in asmuch as, in their opinion, Mr A. Daniel lacked the qualification for being the Chairman of the Election Tribunal and as such, the report of the Tribunal was null and void

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES LEAGUE

GWALIOR, April 23 (A.P.I.): The twelfth annual session of the All-India Depressed Classes League will be held at Gwalior on May 7 and 8. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister will inauguarate the conference

BOMBAY ANATOMY ACT

After receipt of the assent of the Governor, the Bombay Anatomy Act, 1949, and the Bombay Local Fund Audit (Amendment) Act 1949 have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of April 22 1949

The Bombay Anatomy Act empowers the Government to acquire unclaimed dead bodies for anatomical examination and dissection in hospitals and medical and teaching institutions.

East Punjab Police Bag Aga Khan Cup

BANGALORE SIDE'S GREAT DISPLAY IN FINAL

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

EAST PUNJAB POLICE 1 **HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT, BANGALORE** 0

Wasting their chances which came their way during the first quarter of an hour's play, the Hindustan Aircraft were forced to relinquish the Aga Khan Hockey Cup to the East Punjab Police in the final of that Tournament this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

The burden of frittering away his side's chances of victory lie heavily upon centre-forward Fitzgerald who missed two glorious centres from outside-right Natesh, thus missing the opportunity of placing his side in the lead on the first occasion and that of equalising on the second. Both the centres were hard and in front of the goal-mouth. The ball was traveling rapidly and within reasonable reach of Fitzgerald who, however, failed to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him. Not even Ram Prakash would have been able to stop the shot had the Bangalore forward connected.

Another forward who slowed the game and made his side play with only four forwards was Rajgopal who started the match at inside-left and finished it at inside-right having assumed that berth some ten minutes from the end when the second goal was scored. Rajgopal played far too back to enable the rest of the quintette to function smoothly and the brilliance which he showed in dribbling past defenders like Trilochan Singh and Gurcharan Singh was usually lost as it was not near enough to the goal to enable the other forwards to exploit the gap which he had created. He played the role of a fourth half-back more than that of a forward and yet did not send through as many through passes as the magnificent Pillay does. The comparison was inevitable as both Pillay and Rajgopal call back and fail to keep pace with the rest of the forwards. Rajgopal today displayed all the weakness of Pillay without once touching his genious.

Rajgopal succeeded in side-stepping the deep defenders of the East Punjab side but as he was playing far behind the front line, such victories were obtained in the mid-field and the defenders had always enough time to gather round again and foil any attempt on the part of the Bangalore forwards who lacked thrust as well as control.

A hectic period of ten minutes shortly after the interval caused the Punjab side as much concern and anxiety as any they have experienced during any full hour's play during this tournament. For the better part of those ten minutes Fitzgerald and his men were inside the Punjab circle and only the sterling quality of the defence enabled the Champions to escape without a goal.

MacBride was again in an excellant form and together with Archer was responsible for reducing the systematic and relentles attack of the opponents to mere stray raids with not much menace in them. The first goal which the Punjab side obtained was distinctly fortunate. On the top of the circle Ram Sarup picked up the ball and hit it hard. He had, however, the good fortune to catch the ball while it was in the air and connecting with the edge of his stick sent the ball flying into the top of the net giving Williams who performed well no chance of stopping the shot.

The other goal came towards the end. Bakshish Singh who had changed places with Kirpal Singh and was now playing on the left wing did some fine work before centuring the ball to Udham Singh who essayed a fine shot to notch up the second goal of the evening.

The Punjab side's forward line did not work very smoothly today, McBride and his colleagues being the chief reason. Udham Singh and Balbir Singh were, however, occasionally brilliant and displayed some fine stickwork and commendable ball-control.

The Punjab defence rose to heroic heights when they were hard pressed during these fateful ten minutes after the interval. Had they wilted the game might well have taken a sudden turn for a goal was the only thing which the Bangalore forwards needed to goal them on to greater efforts.

His Excellancy Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay presided and gave away the prizes.

The teams:

EAST PUNJAB POLICE:— Ram Prakash; Trilochan Singh and Dharam Singh; Gurcharan Singh, Amir Kumar and Dadoo Masih; Ram Sarup, Bakshish Singh, Balbir Singh, Udham Singh and Kirpal Singh.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT, BANGALORE:— Williams; McBride and Archer; Veeraraghavan, Umikrishnan and Naidu; Natesh, Domingo, Fitzgerald, Rajgopal and Somi.

REFEREES:— Messrs. A. J. Francis and D. Fernandes.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

B.P.H.A. Ground

4-45 p.m. Bombay City "B" vs. Greys "C" (Division II).

5-50 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs. Bombay Greys "A" (Division I). (Women's Hockey League).

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. East Punjab Police (Exhibition).

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 23.

Previous closing	32.24
Today's opening	32.26
Difference	+ 2
Today's closing	32.41
Difference	+17

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 23.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Vaishak	181	0
Gold Vaishak	111	14
Silver Bullion	181	0
Silver Mint	181	0
Gold Ready	113	4
Sovereign	73	12

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May Rs. 624.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent)

CALICUT, April 23.

Coiryarn beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre garbled 85, Ungarbled 75, Cocoanuts raw 175, Dry 165/175, Coconutoil 570, Copra office 380/382/8, Dilpasand 390, Madras nottam 440; Pepper wynaad 1760, Country 1740, Dryginger chernad 750, Ernad 700, Coffee robusta 160, Timber pali 55/65, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 65/70, Benteak 45/50, Teak 95/120, Mango 3/3/4, Teak 20/25, Rosewood 20/22/8.

Saurashtra Market Quotation

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 23.

Rajkot Silver Vaishakha 181/0/0, Rajkot Aranda May 139/12/0, Rajkot Aranda Sept. 136/14/0, Jamnagar Silver Viashakh 180/15/0, Jamnagar Aranda May 139/14/0, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28/8/6, Wadhawan Sugar Vaishakh 15/14/3.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, April 23.

Wheat 20 to 21/12, Gram 13, Barley 13, Maize 13, Bajra 14/8, Juwar 14, Guwar 11/4, Peas Ready 13/12, Jeth 13/6, Arhar Ready 13/12, Jeth 13/11, Urd 18/6, Moong 19/8 to 23/8, Masoor 13/8 to 16/4, Sarson 28/12, Taraseed 21/8 to 23, Mustard Oil 74, Oilcake 9/4, Groundnut 17/8, Cottonseed 15/8 to 17 Oats 10, Bardana Ready White 125, Red 106, Asuj 108 April 124/8, September 117/8, Quiet Silver 176//3, Gold 111/4, Quiet, Gur Ready 14/12 15/4 Shakkaar 15/8, Baishak 14/2 Crystal 31/8, Khandsari 22/28 Steady Crystal 31/8, Khandsari 22, Steady pulses rising rapidly on brisk stockists purchases.

Dufferin Claim Junior Aga Khan

DON BOSCO BEATEN BY SOLITARY GOAL

I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin claimed the Junior Aga Khan Trophy for the first time since its inception when they accounted for the holders of last year Don Bosco by a solitary goal scored by Tony D'Sa early in the second half of play.

The Dufferin deserved to inscribe their name for the first time and the one goal that they won by just about gives an idea of the game and their superiority. Though boasting no big names in their ranks they played well as a combination indulging in first time tackling and passing.

The Don Bosco's though they lost gave a grand display and fought every inch of ground to regain their lost equality. The whole team gave off its best and the goal that was scored against them in no way detracts from the game fight they put up. They had as much of the play as their opponents but while their rivals took advantage of their scoring opportunities they on the other hand fouled to utilize their chances.

As for the game itself it was very evenly contested with neither side giving in to each other. The ball travelled from end to end every few minutes that it hardly remained in one half for more than a couple of minutes.

The first half was blank and four minutes after the resumption of play Tony D'Sa the inside-left of the Dufferin scored the match winning goal following a hectic scrimmage in the Don Bosco circle and the custodian had no dance whatsoever of saving.

Stung by this early reverse the Don Bosco's threw every thing into the attack in a desperate attempt to secure the equaliser but their rival defenders were a sound lot and refused to be overcome by their repeated on slaughts. The Dufferin after withstanding these attacks continued on the offensive but were unable to improve their position further. The final whistle found them retiring by a solitary goal which they very much deserved.

The Teams:

DUFFERIN "A":— Sucllekaz; Marsden and D. Chowdhury; Sikand, Jaffari and Castelino; D'Silva, Iftikar, B. A. D'Souza, Tony D'Sa, and Siddiqui.

DON BOSCO "A":— I. D'Souza; Remis D'Souza and P. Britto; E. D'Souza, E. Alphonso and R. D'Souza; V. Leslie, S. Cordeiro, Cedric D'Souza, Anthony L., A. Rodrigues.

Press Report Denied

NEW DELHI, April 23.

A recent newspaper report that the Finance Ministry has undertaken an enquiry into the question of excess profits accruing to the textile industry during the period of decontrol is without foundation. Profits made by the textile industry and traders during 1948-49 will come up for assessment in regard to income-tax and business profits tax in the normal course during the current year, 1949-50. The Assessing Officers will, naturally, bear in mind the fact that very high prices were charged on the lifting of controls and large profits must have accrued.

U. K. DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR DELHI.

Mr. Frank K. Roberts, C.M.G., Deputy High Commissioner-designate for the United Kingdom in Delhi. and Mrs. Roberts, were among the passengers arriving last night from the U.K. in the S.S. "Carthage". Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will be staying in Bombay for a few days before proceeding to Delhi.

TURF ENTHUSIAST LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. F. A. Khairaz, the well-known turf enthusiast left for England last night on Air-India International's "Constellation" service During the course of his stay, Mr. Khairaz expects to attend many important English racing events. On board the same plane were Sir Joseph Kay, the Managing Director of W. H. Brady and Co., Sir J. B. Kanga, and Raja Amarnath Atal, the Prime Minister of Jaipur.

Delhi Surprised At F. A. O. Chief's Statement

NEW DELHI, April 23. (A.P.I.): Surprise is expressed in official circles in New Delhi at a statement attributed to Mr. Noris Dodd, Director-General F.A.O. that even after ten years, India would still need to import over a million tons of foodgrains.

They are inclined to ascribe it to Mr. Dodd's extensive tour round the world, during which he seems to have failed to read India's new plan of food self-sufficiency by the end of 1951.

ASIA LABOUR LEADERS TO CONFER IN INDORE

Move To Set Up Permanent Organisation

NEW DELHI, April 23. (A.P.I.): Representatives of Asian labour will meet at Indore in the first week of May to consider the desirability of setting up a permanent Federation of national trade union organisations in Asia.

Non-Communist organisations in Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Phillippines, Indonesia, Turkey and Iran have accepted the I.N.T.U.C.'s invitation to attend the Indore meeting.

The idea of creating a permanent federation of Asian Labour organisations was discussed informally by Asian delegates to the 31st session of the International Labour Conference at San Francisco. It was felt by them that such an organisation was necessary to work for raising the economic and social conditions of Asian workers to western standards and give Asian labour an effective voice in the International Field.

Record Of Mrs. Naidu's Recitations Presented To National Archives

NEW DELHI, April 23. (U.P.I.): The National Archives of India have recently been presented with two copies of a recording of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's recitations of some of her own selected poems, by Messrs. Columbia Gramophone Company Limited, Delhi. This was recorded when Mrs. Naidu was in England for the last time.

Objections To Copyright Of Gandhiji's Writings

AHMEDABAD, April 23 (A.P.I.): Two objections have been received in the district court of Ahmedabad against the application made by Mr. Harhar Parikh for the gran tof a probate of Mahatma Gandhi's will regarding the copyright of his writings and publications.

New York Students Raise Aid For Refugees

NEW DELHI, April 23. (A.P.I.): A sum of 152.60 dollars has been remitted to Pandit Nehru for the Prime Minister's Refugee Relief Fund by the New York Chapter of the Hindustan Students Association. Contributions were received from students of all nationalities

Indian students at New York are making a collection of literature by and about Mahatma Gandhi with a view to donating it to the New York Public Library.

Stop Press

QUIET RETURNS TO NANKING.

NANKING, April 23. (U.P.A.): Comparative quiet returned to China's capital Saturday night as the city awaited occupation by communist troops.

FINAL TOUCHES TO INDIAN CASE AGAINST AFRICA

NEW YORK, April 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly is busy giving final touches to the case it will unfold when its complaint against South Africa over the treatment of Indians in that country comes up before the political committee shortly.

HUNGARIAN REFUSAL

BUDAPEST, April 23 (UPA): The Hungarian Government today refused to send a representative to the United Nations to discuss the case of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty. The refusal was made in a telegram to Trygve Lie.

BERLIN BLOCKADE TALKS

LAKE SUCCESS, April 23 (UPA): United Nations sources today revealed that Soviet and American diplomats were carrying on informal talks in efforts to find a solution of the Berlin blockade.

NANKING AND WUHU FALL TO COMMUNISTS

Red Move To Isolate Shanghai

"CITY TO BE DEFENDED:" GENERAL EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS

SHANGHAI, April 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Communist guerilla forces in advance of the two Communist spearheads moving on Shanghai today attacked a village near the Government air force aerodrome about ten miles north of the city.

The attack was repulsed after a brief battle.

The Communist spearheads were racing south and east through dwindling Nationalist resistance to isolate Shanghai, China's greatest and richest city at the mouth of Yangtse river.

COMMUNIST TIDE OVER CENTRAL CHINA

The swift, dramatic collapse of Nanking, Nationalist capital, and of the whole Yangtse defence line had released a flowing Communist tide over the whole of Central China.

CHIANG'S MOVES.

As the Communists drove towards Shaghai, news came from authoritative quarters here that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has reached the city from his retreat at Fenghua, in Chekiang province.

Reports that China's former leader, who went into what was described as temporary retirement after the Communist advance to the Yangtse earlier this year, was again taking control of the Nationalist armies, were not officially confirmed.

But it was known that yesterday Generalissimo Chiang rushed to Hangchow, about 120 miles south-west of Shanghai, to confer with Acting President Li Tsung-Jen.

Later, President Li took back with him to Nanking orders for a "fight to the bitter end" against the Communists.

LAWLESSNESS IN NANKING.

Nanking now is a city without law and order. Government, military and police withdrew at mid-night. With the Communist armies standing in the outskirts, ready to take over to-night, widespread looting has broken out.

AMERICANS ADVISED TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.

In Shanghai the American Consul General, Mr. John Cabot warned American nationals to evacuate the city unless they had compelling reasons to remain.

"Recent events of the Yangtse", he said clearly showed that Americans remaining in Shanghai could not count on safety through emergency evacuation if the situation "should prove too hazardous".

Shanghai's Garrison Commander announcing that the city would be defended "come what may" urged that all foreign women and children should be removed to safer areas".

REDS 70 MILES FROM SHANGHAI

Communist forces were then within 70 miles of the great port.

After occupying Chinkiang, Changchow and Wuhu, Nationalist strong points on the south bank of the Yangtse east and west of Nanking, they swept within 15 miles of the new Nationalist Government Headquarters at Soochow, on the railway from Nanking to Shanghai.

Fifty miles away to the south the vital rail junction at Kiaching, on the railway from Shanghai to the South, also appeared to be at their mercy.

Seizure of Kaching would cut the last available land route out of Shanghai.

FALL OF WUHU.

Wuhu, the Yangtse river port 70 miles south-west of Nanking fell to Communist forces to-day. They then raced east to another important Nationalist evacuated headquarters at Tuanchang, about 40 miles south-east of Wuhu.

Fighting was still raging on the outskirts of Kiangying. A Nationalist fortified river port, 80 miles up the river from Shanghai, fell to Communists last night, according to the latest reports reaching here.

The town was said to have fallen as a result of the defection of the Government Commander, General Tai Zonk-Wan, who was shot on the spot following his arrest by Government officers.

A third Communist column crossed the Yangtse below Anking west of Nanking, and to-day was moving east towards Hangchow, in a wide sweeping movement that would bring it to the coast about, 120 miles south of Shanghai.

TOKEN RED FORCE IN NANKING.

Only a small token force of Communists has been left to complete the physical occupation of the Chinese capital.

About 350,000 Communist troops were making a bold bid to encircle 18 Nationalist armies on the 1,000 mile Yangste river front. Military observers here said success would give them their biggest victory yet.

COMMUNIST FORCES

The Communist forces consist of the newly formed Second Field Army of General Chen Yi, which is making the east-ward drive, the Third Field Army of one-eyed General Liu Po, and the Fourth Army of General Chen King, which crossed the river south of Wuhu.

If the Government forces, numbering between 200 and 300 thousand, can escape from the fast closing Communist trap, they are expected to fall back on a new defence line in the south from Ningpo, on the coast, through Hangchow to Nanchang, in the central Chinese province of Kiangsi.

This has always been preferred by Government military strategists to the Yangste line.

REDS MIGHT BYPASS SHANGHAI

As the Communists swarmed across the Yangste guerilla warfare was reported flaring up in many parts of South China. Some observers thought the Communists might bypass Shanghai for the time being to concentrate on bottling up the Nationalist forces or thrust against the new defence line.

They were not expected to enter Shanghai in any case until they had got their supply lines organised down the Yangste river. The nearest Communist column was this morning at Wusih, 70 miles west of the city, according to a telephone report from Soochow, whither the Nationalist garrison had withdrawn.

SHANGHAI TO BE DEFENDED

Announcing that Shanghai would be defended, General Chen Ta-Chin, the Garrison Commander, told an emergency meeting of military and civic leaders that the city was being placed under Military Control.

Everything would be done to protect the people, he said.

At the same time Ku Chen-Chang, former Minister of Social Affairs, called on citizens orally to defend the city "to the last man."

GENERAL EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS

Many foreigners, including newspaper correspondents arrived here from Nanking by air this morning. They indicated that a general exodus of foreigners was going on.

The British Consul-General in Shanghai said in a broadcast tonight that British authorities did not intend at present to issue a notice similar to the American announcement warning nationals to evacuate Shanghai unless they had compelling reasons to remain.

He added that the British, with great labour and considerable expense, had prepared a concentration and evacuation plan which they thought was a good one.

PLAN TO EVACUATE BRITISH FROM SHANGHAI

LONDON, April 23. (U.P.A.): A Foreign Office spokesman said British authorities in Shanghai have prepared a plan for the evacuation of 4,000 British subjects in the Communist-menaced Chinese metropolis.

He said the decision on when the evacuation will start, if at all, has been left to the British Consulate-General in Shanghai. He said there were no plans at present for the evacuation of Embassy employees and some 20 British civilians still in Nanking. He said Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to China, intended to stay in Nanking with his staff of about 50 persons.

British consuls in North China stayed at their posts during the Communist advance in order to establish contact with Communist authorities. So far the Communists have refused to receive them.

No Attempt Made To Seize "Amethyst"

LONDON, April 23 (UPA): An Admiralty spokesman said Chinese Communists, now reported swarming across the Yangtze river, have made no attempts to seize the 1,470-ton British frigate, "Amethyst," disabled by Red artillery fire three days ago.

He said all the wounded crew members had been removed.

SHANGHAI, April 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): R.A.F. Sunderland inspecting the crippled frigate, "Amethyst", was again fired on when it flew low over the frigate this morning. Her petrol tank was pierced but the plane returned to Shanghai safely.

LONDON, April 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Naval officers in London believed today that the remaining crew of the "Amethyst" would scuttle their ship and leave overland.

They doubted whether should be blown up, as her magazines were likely to have been emptied during the actions of the past few days.

Reds Shell British Warships

SHANGHAI, April 23 (U.P.A.): The Chinese Communist Radio in Peiping announced for the first time to-day the shelling of British warships in the Yangtze River saying, "Chinese Red forces succeeded in crossing the Yangtze after defeating Kuomintang and British fleet attacks."

The Radio said this feat was important enough to be taken cognizance of by the entire nations

RECEPTION TO MAYOR.

Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will be accorded a public reception by the Byculla Bhaji Market Association today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. The Hon'ble L. M. Patil, Minister for Prohibition for Bombay, will be in the chair.

Indonesian Peace Talks Likely To Fail

DUTCH DELEGATION DIVIDED OVER JOGJAKARTA ISSUE

BATAVIA, April 23 (U.P.A.): United Nations and Indonesian Republican officials today expressed fear that the conference here with the Dutch authorities to solve the Indonesian problem may collapse next week.

Netherlands officials were less gloomy over the peace talks which started here under United Nations auspices nine days ago. They hoped the Indonesian leaders might offer a compromise on their demand for unconditional restoration of the Republican Government at Jogjakarta. The Dutch agreed to restoration of the Republic only on condition Republican officials guarantee a cease-fire order and attend the conference at the Hague to determine the future government of the East Indies.

DIVIDED OPINION

An undercurrent of divided opinion appeared to exist in the Dutch delegation, some of its advisers reportedly suggesting the Republic be permitted to return to Jogjakarta without any conditions. They felt this move might prove to the world that the Republic would not be able to enforce a ceasefire in compliance with the United Nations Security Council's order.

Dutch opponents of this view pointed to the Republican demands for restoration of its powers over money, army and foreign relations. They believed the Republicans will insist on control of a five-mile belt around Jogjakarta, including strategic Muguwo airfield, which Dutch paratroopers seized last December. The airfield is the central contact point between the Republicans and the outside world.

REDS TAKING OVER NANKING AT 7A.M.

U. S. Ambassador's Radio Report: Americans Safe

WASHINGTON, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): United States Ambassador to China, Mr. J. Leighton Stuart, radioed the United States State Department today that Chinese Communists planned to take over the administration of Nanking at 7 hours Sunday morning (local time).

Mr. Stuart continued sending radio reports to Washington from Nanking as Communists moved up to the outskirts of the abandoned Nationalist Government capital.

The State Department said messages received during the night reported that 259 Americans remaining in Nanking were safe so far.

..Mr. Stuart reported that looting was still going on. There were 2,479 Americans in Shanghai and United States ships, standing by for the last two months, were ready to evacuate them on short notice, the State Department said. There were about 5,000 Americans in China, including those at Peiping and other cities in Communist-held areas.

NEHRU DID NOT COMMENT ON RED OFFENSIVE

LONDON, April 23. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner here, to-day denied on behalf of Pandit Nehru that the Indian Prime Minister had made any statement on the present Chinese Communist offensive.

He was commenting on a report (not PTI-Reuter) quoting Pandit Nehru as saying that "the Communist victory in China is a threat not only for India but for the whole world".

"Pandit Nehru has never made any statement to anyone on the subject much less to any journalist" Mr. Menon's statement said.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN NYAUNGLEBIN

Burmese Air Force Pound Rebel Positions

RANGOON, April 23. (PTI-Reuter): Government reinforcements were today rushed to Nyaunglebin (rail centre 90 miles north of Rangoon) where fierce fighting against the Karens is in progress, an official "communique" said tonight.

The Karens were also receiving reinforcements from the surrounding area, it added.

The "communique" claimed that 500 Karens have been killed in the Nyaunglebin area, where Burma Air Force planes were continuously pounding rebel positions.

Alan G. Kirk

Admiral Alan G. Kirk, new American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Lt. General Walter Bedell Smith, who resigned on March 25. Admiral Kirk, C... of the U.S. Naval forces ... Normandy invasion, has ... to Belgium and Mi... since March 1946.

NEW ... RA...

WASH... Reuter): ... Allied Euro... thur, in a directive ... Japan. ment has orc... Govern... rate of 360 ... change ed States d... effect next Monday.

The United ... Military Establishment ... s, said the exchange ... to all permitted fo... exchange transactions ... r which the military ... 50 yen to the Un... now applicable.

Rates for other ... will be based upon the official United States dollar values of such currencies as registered with the International Monetary Fund.

The establishment of the exchange rate does not change the existing restrictions upon the conversion of yen to foreign currencies or upon the holding of foreign currencies, General MacArthur's directive stated.

Export contracts approved before April 25, 1949 must be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of the exchange directive and the Japanese Government has been directed to take necessary action to ensure that exporters of Japanese goods fulfil all such contracts.

Saudi Arabia & Lebanon Recognise Syrian Govt.

DAMASCUS, April 23. (PTI-Reuter): Saudi Arabia and the Lebanon have granted full recognition to the new Syrian Government under Colonel Husni Zaim, it was officially announced here to-day.

Saudi Arabia's recognition was announced in a message from King Ibn Saud to Premier Husni Zaim, wishing the new Syrian Government prosperity and success.

The Lebanon's recognition was conveyed by M. Hamid Franjie, Lebanese Foreign Minister, to his opposite number here.

COCHIN-CHINA TO JOIN VIETNAM

Cochin-China, ricebowl of Indo-China, will join the new Republic of Vietnam, the Cochin-China Territorial Assembly decided to-day.

Voting was 55 to six with two abstentions. The new state will be headed by Bao Dai, exiled Emperor of Annam, who made Cochin-China's participation a condition of his return.

India's Relationship With Commonwealth

NO ALLEGIANCE TO KING BUT H.M. TO BE RECOGNISED AS FIRST CITIZEN?

LONDON, April 23 (U.P.A.): The future relationship of the Indian Republic with the British Commonwealth is expected to be set down constitutionally in the Indian president's oath of office. Informants said that the oath would not entail the president's allegiance to the King but would recognize him as first citizen of the Commonwealth with which the Republic would be associated. They said that this was part of a plan whereby a sovereign republican India could retain Commonwealth ties, but it would be several days before the Commonwealth conference, currently meeting in London, would consider it.

If the plan is accepted, informants said, the oath of office would be along these lines: "I solemly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Indian Union and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the Independent Sovereign Republic of the Indian Union. I also solemnly affirm India's association with the Commonwealth of Nations of which the British King is the supreme head."

This form of India's relationship would entail no fundamental changes in the Commonwealth structure except some minor eliminations such as the prefix "British" and the term "Dominion status". King George would, in future, be known merely as King if such Indian republican constitutional measures became law. In addition, it is understood that Royal executive functions and the Seals Act of 1934, which abolished the King's power of veto in South Africa, are likely to be extended to India by a bill of amendments to be passed in the British parliament.

PREMIERS DISCUSS NEHRU FORMULA

Jawahar Did Not Attend Reception To Malan

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 23.

While Pandit Nehru is spending a quiet week-end at the Mountbattens' county house, other Prime Ministers are holding private informal talks among themselves. This, it is said, indicates an advance in solving the problem presented by Nehru.

It is very likely that when the Conference is resumed on Monday it will have a draft formula for consideration.

If generally approved it will be given finishing touches on Tuesday and adopted on Wednesday.

Though closest secrecy is maintained it is believed that the formula will meet the Republican claim without seriously affecting the symbol of Commonwealth.

Of all Prime Ministers it is believed only those of Australia and New Zealand have been strong advocates of retention of link with the Crown. They are also in favour of India remaining in the Commonwealth.

The Australian Professor recognised authority on constitution whom Attlee consulted, expressed the view that if some members of the Commonwealth object to the Crown as a symbol of co-operation, because it was inappropriate, it would be right to defer to their objection and attempt to find some other symbol.

Pandit Nehru did not attend the reception held in honour of South African Prime Minister, Mr. Malan.

Godse To Argue His Own Case

SIMLA, April 23. U.P.I.): The six accused sentenced in the Gandhi Murder Case have so far engaged Mr. B. Banerjee of Delhi, Mr. Dange of Bombay and Mr. Inamdar of Gwalior, to argue their appeals against their conviction and sentences.

Nathuram Godse, the principal accused, will argue his own case while an advocate of the East Punjab High Court, Mr. D N. Avasti, engaged by the court will argue the case of Shankar Kistayya.

CONFERENCE OF RULING CHIEFS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A three-day conference of ruling chiefs of the Deccan and Gujarat States merged with Bombay Province commenced this morning at the Council Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry the Government of India.

The conference is expected to finalise the negotiations relating to their private properties and cash balances and securities held by the rulers of these states.

The conference this morning was attended by Mr. Morarji Desai the Home Minister of Bombay and Mr. N. M. Buch, Joint Secretary to the States Ministry.

At the end of this morning's session Mr. Menon told waiting pressmen that they discussed matters regarding private properties of rulers of Deccan States.

Fixation Of Deccan Rulers' Private Properties

BOMBAY, April 23. (A.P.I.): Agreement was reached here today on the fixation of the private properties of the rulers of 18 Deccan States at a conference convened by Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the Ministry of States, Government of India, Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, presided over the morning session of the Conference.

Mr. Menon will take up the work of settlement of the properties of the rulers of 35 Gujerat States in the province tomorrow.

BORDER RAIDS IN EAST PUNJAB

12 Killed And 10 Injured: India's Protest

NEW DELHI, April 23. (A.P.I.): The Government of India has strongly protested to the Pakistan Government against three border raids in East Punjab by armed Pakistan nationals in which 12 Indian nationals were killed and ten injured, it was learned here to-day.

The raids took place in the first week of this month in the Fazilka subdivision of Ferozepur district. Two Indians were killed in the first raid on the village Kanwanwali. The second raid took place near Asafwali where three were killed and four injured. The heaviest raid occurred near Lakokhemandi where seven were killed and six injured.

The raiders were armed with rifles and are believed to have come from West Punjab and Bahawalpur State.

The Government of India have expressed the hope that the incidents would be investigated in the manner agreed upon at the last inter-Dominion Conference and suitable action taken to punish the offenders.

DUTCH FORCES ATTACK REPUBLICAN POSITIONS

NEW DELHI, April 23. (A.P.I.): Dr. A. K. Gani, Republican Military Governor of South Sumatra, has reported that the Dutch forces stationed in Tjurup (South Sumatra) launched an attack on Muara Aman, gold mining area, on April 20 according to a press release from the Indonesian Information Service issued here to-day.

Nationalist Capital To Be Occupied Today

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE ALONG YANGTSE COLLAPSES

NANKING, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): Communist troops entered Nanking, Chinese capital, early today.

All responsible Chinese Government officials, it is understood, have now left the city.

Reports indicated that the Nationalist defence line along the Yangtse river had collapsed.

Government and military police forces who had been maintaining order in the city withdrew at midnight.

Mobs entered deserted houses and shops looting them for food.

The Nanking Mayor's residence near Reuter's office in now a mere skeleton.

An earlier message reports: Chinese communist forces were today streaming across the Yangtse on both sides of Nanking in an allout bid to encircle the Nationalist capital.

Acting President Li Tsung-Jen was expected to leave Nanking for Canton by air today.

Usually reliable sources said Ho Ying-Chin will from now on be the most powerful Nationalist figure.

Fighting flared up again last night across the river just opposite Nanking itself the outskirts of Pukow, when Nationalist gunboats went into action to support Government resistance against Communist artillery and machine gun attacks.

At least seven major crossings of the Yangtse were reported by last night.

Upstream from the city, Communist radio claimed that 300,000 troops had crossed the Yangtse in one sector alone, while 60 miles downstream Government forces last night evacuated Chinkiang, key south bank strong-hold on the railway to Shanghai.

REDS BREAK INTO TAIYUAN

As the Communists swarmed over the Yangtse, guerilla warfare was reported flaring up in many parts of South China.

In the North, Communist forces broke into the walled city of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, which had been under siege for eight months.

All day long a constant stream of planes left menaced Nanking carrying Government officials believed to be on their way to Canton, while thousands of evacuee crowded railway stations hoping to get in the last trains for the south.

Apart from evacuation scenes Nanking was quiet as the Communists always active at night tightened their pincer movement which is expected soon to complete the encirclement of the capital.

All Foreign Missions in Nanking have been advised to leave for Shanghai or Canton, usually reliable sources said.

But it was learned that all Missions which stayed on during the earlier evacuation would remain, including those of Britain, the Dominions, and the United States.

The decision to fight on "for the peoples liberty and independence of the nation" was taken when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek met acting President Li and other Government leaders at Hangchou yesterday, an official statement said

MARTIAL LAW

Acting President Li is expected to remain at the head of the Government, one of his Advisers stated.

Generalissimo Chiang will continue in retirement it was understood.

Shanghai 5,000,000 inhabitants cleared off the streets early last night when the great port entered its first night in an official state of war with rigid observance of martial law and an earlier curfew

Chen Ta-Chiang, Shanghai, Garrison Commander, declaring the city to be in a state of war yesterday, announced that all rumour-mongers would be shot on the spot.

Key staff from the Defence Ministry arrived yesterday at Shanghai to establish temporary headquarters.

There were no indications that the British authorities planned to advise evacuation.

British and foreign sources however believed that the position of foreigners in Shanghai had become jeopardised as a result of the incidents involving British warships on the Yangtse in the past two days

They said "ugly situations" might arise if the Communists entered the city and foreign warships were still in the stream or alongside city wharves.

Shanghai has about 4,000 British residents, and about 10,000 other foreigners excluding the stateless and Russians.

NANKING IN STATE OF ANARCHY

NANKING, April 23 (UPA): Nanking entered a state of anarchy today as the city waited the entry of Communist troops scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Water and electric services have stopped.

Waves of looters were still swarming through streets after a full day of pillage. It has now reached the stage where looters are looting other looters. It was a field day for the poor. Might is right. Running cars in streets are stopped and robbed. Bicycle riders are pulled down and their vehicles taken away.

CITIZENS FURIOUS ON POLICE WITHDRAWAL

Nanking residents are furious because Nationalist police have been withdrawn. Police are here but they have been "demobilized." I asked people in the streets, "Where are the police?" They said they didn't know.

The General police office was looted during the day.

Acting President Li Tsung-Jen's residence also was stripped of everything that could be removed. Li's housekeeper even helped the looters to carry away scrolls and furniture. "I cannot stop them", she said when asked why she helped. "So the sooner they clean out the better it is for me. Then I will have peace."

BOLT FROM THE BLUE

The Nationalist retreat came suddenly like thunder out of a clear sky. It hit Nanking completely by surprise. The populace went to bed last night thinking Nanking would stand for some time. When they awoke they found only rearguard units of the 45th Army here. They were covering the Nationalist retreat and joining in the general withdrawal. Lines of trucks packed to capacity with luggage and army passengers were racing out of the city to safety.

The last civilian planes left shortly after dawn but military planes kept coming and going to remove the last air force officers and government officials.

At 1 p.m. the Air Force abandoned the field and the city then was completely cut off from the outside world

All public service organizations ceased functioning except the postal and telegraphic offices. Responsible officials in these offices said they would stay to the end. Telegraph and telephone communications are operating without disruption. Emergency generators are supplying power to maintain radio contact with the outside.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Congress Chief's Views

COLOMBO, April 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. K. Rajalingam, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, addressing the ninth session of the Congress today, said, "we will hold, as we always held, that Indians settled in this country are as much part of the permanent population as are the so-called indigenous sections".

"Let no-one have any doubts on this point and no power on earth can take away from us this right by arbitrary measures", he declared.

"We must be prepared," he said, "to gird up our loins and lay down our lives, seeking by non-violence alone to secure and hold our just rights".

"No outside aid should be sought", he added. "We must derive our strength from within us. The Mahatma has shown us we could in this manner defy even the horrors of the atom bomb."

Kaka Kalelkar In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 23 (A.P.I.): Kaka Kalelkar, an old associate of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been entrusted by the Gandhi National Memorial Trust with collecting all important material about Mahatma Gandhi, arrived here today after a tour of Saurashtra where he met the Mahatma's co-students and contemporaries in childhood.

He saw at Porbandar, birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi, the house in which Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was born. He suggested that the house should be acquired and preserved as a permanent memorial.

Kaka Kalelkar intends to go to South Africa in the course of this year to collect material about Mahatma Gandhi with the help of his son, Mr. Manilal Gandhi.

Kaka Kalelkar said: "I am in search of all articles of historical or sentimental value which are used by Mahatma Gandhi.

Future Of Bharatpur And Dholpur

NEW DELHI, April 23, (A.P.I.): The three-man committee appointed by the Ministry of States under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shankarrao Deo to report on the merger of Bharatpur and Dholpur will leave for Bharatpur tomorrow to take oral evidence or representative public men as to whether these two States should join U. P. or greater Rajasthan.

The committee will be in Bharatpur on April 24 and 25 and visit Dholpur on subsequent days.

MINISTERS BE WARNED

Keep Away From Communalists

"Anti-Communalist" writes:—

The Lokmanya Seva Sangh of Vile Parle has never disguised the fact that it is a Hindu communal body and this fact can be established if its list of membership and official records were scrutinized. The 'Tilak Mandir' is known to the suburban population as a strong-hold of the Hindusabha—R.S.S elements.

The Sangh has, for years, organized propaganda lectures of Hindusabha leaders and anti-Congress elements, and the latest one was given by Mr. M. N. Joshi who pleaded for raising of the ban on the R.S.S. The meeting was attended by thousands of R.S.S. workers.

Soon after the assassination of Mahatmaji, the Bombay Government arrested a number of Sangh leaders and sealed the 'Tilak Mandir'. The seal was subsequently broken on the Sangh having given a written undertaking that it would not participate in undesirable activities. During this period, it is reported that, in the secret meetings held by the Sangh leaders, the stand was taken that there was nothing wrong with the Sangh activities and that there was no need to reshuffle the office-bearers. So no election was held and the Sangh has been claiming to be non-communal—a claim that is surely not acceptable.

One is really surprised that the India Minister Gadgil should have anything to do with an organisation of the type of the Sangh. The Nehru Government's crusade against communalism is reduced to a mockery when members of the Nehru Cabinet are persuaded to sponsor functions got up by communal organisations. That poor Lokmanya Tilakk and his memory should be exploited by Hindu communalists is, of course, no fault of the great departed Indian patriot and it is a tragedy that Tilak's memory should be traded in such an ignoble manner.

"FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT PRESS IS INDEX OF DEMOCRACY"

Madras Premier Inaugurates Journalists Federation

MADRAS, April 23 (API): Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras declared here today "A fearless and independent press, like an independent judiciary, is an infallible index of real democracy."

Mr. Raja was inaugurating the annual conference of the South India Journalists Federation at the Rajaji Hall this evening. Mr. N. Raghunatha Iyer, Asst. Editor of the "Hindu", presided.

Expressing his "earnest desire to maintain cordial relations between the Government and the press," Mr. Raja said "Jornalism occupies in society a position unique and unparalleled. It is no exaggeration to say that journalists are the makers and shapers of public opinion."

Mr. N. Raghunatha Iyer, who presided declared "the entire body of emergency legislation affecting the press should be scrapped forthwith."

YELLOW JOURNALISM

Deprecating "scurrilous writings in the yellow press", Mr. Raghunatha Iyer expressed the opinion that where the object was manifestly blackmail an action for libel was the best deterrent. "The gutter press, which battens on group prejudices and inflames group, communal, religious and racial antagonisms", the President added "is a far more formidable menace to peace and security than the scurrilous personal journalism that has aroused the A.I.N.E.C. to protest."

Earlier Mr. R. Krishnamurthy, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Editor of "KALKI" appealed to the press "to extend its willing hand of co-operation" to the Government and added "At the same time leaders in seats of authority should not inherit the outlook of their predecessors in power."

Mr. Krishnamurthy also emphasised the need for giving journalists a better deal in pay, commensurate with their status in society and the present high cost of living.

Santanam For Coorg

MANGALORE, April 23 (API): Mr. K. Santanam, Minister for State for Railways and Transport after spending two days in Mangalore, left this morning for Coorg by car. On his way he is visiting Mercara.

During his stay here, Mr. Santanam went to Udipi and Malpe to study the possibilities of developing these two areas into minor ports.

Last night the Minister presided over the annual day celebration of the Canara Chamber of Commerce and later was entertained to a dinner.

Setting Up New Ship-Building Yard In India

NEW DELHI, April 23, (A.P.I.): Two French naval engineers are arriving here tomorrow to advise the Government of India on the possibility of setting up a new ship-building yard.

The engineers are Mr. Bourrelly, Ship Construction engineer, and Mr. Bogroff, Mining and Consulting Engineer.

Demand For Maha Vidarbha Province

AKOLA (Berar), April 23, (A.P.I.): Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Berar Congress leader and member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, in a statemnt today reiterated that he stood for the creation of provinces on linguistic basis "and for the creation of a separate province of Maha Vidarbha as early as possible"

More Indian Refugees Arrive From Burma

RANGOON, April 23. (PTI-Reuter): About 2,400 Indian refugees from the battle areas of Burma are expected to sail for Madras on April 27 in the 3,958-ton Scindia line steamship "Jaladurga".

The vessel is due here to-morrow after a special trip to the Irrawaddy delta port of Bassein to pick up 1,500 of the party.

A party of 200 Indians rescued by Burmese Government troops near Nyaunglebin, where fighting is now intense, have arrived here safely. They had been detained by Communists when on their way to Rangoon from Central Burma.

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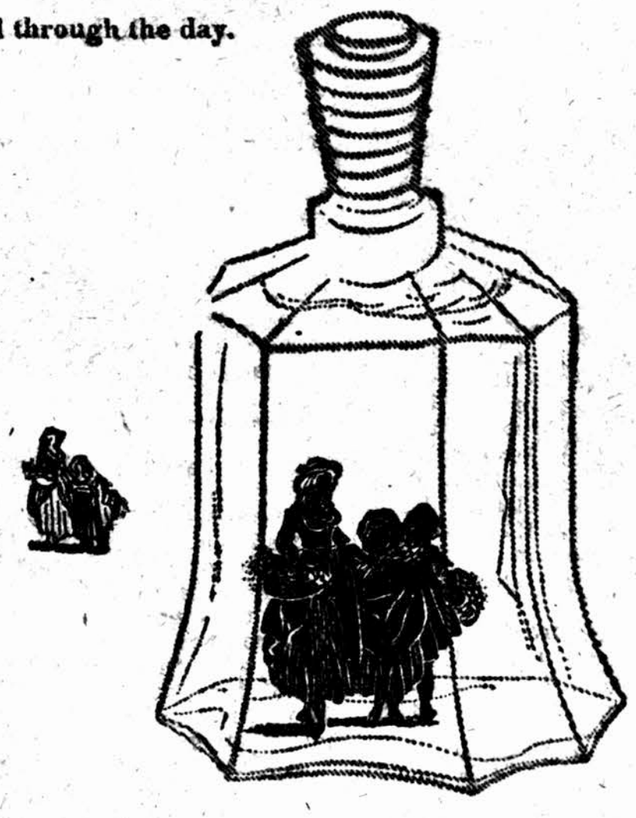

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People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Governor of Bombay received Prof. M. P. Gandhi, Mr. Sheo Narayan Fotedar and Mr. Habibullah.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh received Miss Mridula Sarabhai.

General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C., Indian Army, Mr. P. S. E. Chandran, Private Secretary, Brigadier N. D. Billimoria, Staff Officer, and Capt. P. C. Naidu, A.D.C. have arrived.

The Governor of Bombay witnessed the finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, where he was received by Mr. C. D. Taylor, Vice-President of the Bombay Gymkhana. His Excellency distributed the prizes.

Later he attended the All Religions Conference and addressed the gathering.

The Hon'ble The Premier and Mrs. Kher, H. E. General Sir Shankar Shumshere, The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay and Mrs. Chagla, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai and and Mrs. Desai, Major-General D. S. Brar and Mrs. Brar, Major-General Sridhar Shumshere, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Mr. & Mrs. M. R. Meher, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Halsall and Dr. & Mrs. Lenczner came to dinner.

*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

NEW DELHI, April 23.

In the morning H. E. the Governor of the East Punjab, attended by Captain Pasricha (A.D.C.), has arrived.

In the morning the Governor-General received the following:—

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh.

Shri K. V. K. Sundaram.

The following came to luncheon:—

Shri and Shrimati K. P. S. Menon.

Shri and Shrimati H. V. R. Lengar.

Shri and Shrimati B. K. Gokhale.

Shri and Shrimati Vishnu Sahay.

Shri and Shrimati C. C. Desai.

In the evening H. E. the Governor of the East Punjab, attended by Captain Pasricha (A.D.C.), has left.

*

SHRI RAJAGOPALACHARI

NEW DELHI, April 23 (API): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, will visit during his tour of south India, Tiruvannamalai on May 14, to open the Pathalalingam cave where Shri Ramna Maharishi performed Tapasya Nzeicws early days.

Pathanalingam cave is inside the 1,000 pillared Mantapam of the Arunachaleshwari temple.

*

MR. R. A. BAIG

NEW DELHI, April 23 (API): Mr. Rashid Ali Baig, Indian Consul-General in Pondicherry, is at present on a brief visit to Delhi. He will report to the Government of India on the termination of the customs union between India and the French settlements on April 1, the institution of the permit system and the introduction of a customs cordon round Pondicherry and Karaikal. Mr. Baig will leave for Pondicherry on Tuesday next.

*

MR. MORARJI DESAI

SURAT, April 23 (API): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, will visit the famine affected areas of Olpad taluka of Surat district on April 29.

Mr. Desai, who will arrive here on the afternoon of April 29, will immediately leave for Olpad and Mor-Bhagwa.

*

MR. L. M. PATIL.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction will leave Bombay on a tour in West Khandesh District on Sunday, April 24. During the course of his tour, the Minister will inaugurate a Social Welfare Centre at Pimpalner and address "levy day" meetings at Sirpur and Nandurbar. He will also visit Dhulia, Kusumba, Visarvadi, Chinchpada and Sindkheda and return to Bombay on Thursday, April 28.

*

MR. M. P. PATIL

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, left Bomoay for Poona this evening. He will return on Tuesday, April 26.

PARIS, April 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Dr. Hiren Chatterjee, Lecturer at R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta, is the first Indian to be elected to the French Society of Anatomists.

Nehru Spending Week-End With Mountbatten

LONDON, April 23, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Ministers of the British Dominions were spending the weekend in informal meetings before getting back on Monday to their task of discussing India's future relations with the Commonwealth.

Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru was staying in the country with Earl Mountbatten, who carried out the transfer of power to India and Pakistan in 1947.

British Premier Clement Attlee left London last night for Chequers, his official country residence in Buckinghamshire, where Prime Minister Daniel Malan of South Africa, Mrs. Malan and Prime Minister, Peter Fraser of New Zealand were to be his weekend guests. Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Stafford cripps will Join Chequers party on Sunday.

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Minister was meeting Mr. Lester Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Minister today and was to have talks later with British Defence Minister A. V. Alexander and Sir Harold Parker, Permanent Under Secretary to the Ministry of Defence.

WAR IS COMING TO U. S.!

HAMILTON, New York, April 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. William C. Bullitt, a former United States Ambassador to Russia and France, said tonight "it is tragically clear that war is coming to the United States."

The former career diplomat expressed his views in an address prepared for Colgate University fourth annual series of lectures on human relations.

Mr. Bullitt, who spent 36 years in the State Department assailed American foreign police since the last war.

He contended it had been America's practice" to entrust our foreign relations to amateurs with good intentions and small knowledge of fact.

"In consequence the road towards peace runs through another valley of death."

"We are indeed at this moment making certain the advent of a third world war by permitting Stalin to add the races and recources of Asia to his war potential" he added.

He blamed the Roosevelt administration for what he termed a conviction that "Stalin could be appeased into abandoning Soviet imperialism for democratic collaboration."

U.S. CONSUL'S WARNING

SHANGHAI, April 23 (PTI-Reuter): The American Consul-General, Mr. John Cabot, today warned American nationals to evacuate Shanghai unless they had compelling reasons to remain.

ACUTE CLOTH FAMINE IN PAKISTAN

Has Government No Money To Make Purchases From India?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 23.—Mystery prevails over the attitude of Pakistan Government in regard to its purchase of cotton yarn and piecegoods from India. By Agreement, Pakistan had undertaken the purchase of 300,000 bales of cotton piecegoods and 100,000 bales of cotton yarn in twelve months as against which it has till date purchased only 15,000 bales. Later in the year, when Government of India wanted to encourage the export of handloom to Pakistan, the latter insisted that it should not come out from the cotton textile quota already allocated to it. As soon as Government of India had agreed to the proposal, Pakistan levied an import duty on India's handloom products on the plea of protecting its own handloom industry. Side by side, it sent abroad its Textile Commissioner to buy cotton textiles from abroad—Europe, Russia United Kingdom and U.S.A After visiting these places, Pakistan Textile Commissioner had been able to secure 50 thousand yards as against five hundred thousand yards of ready cloth India had undertaken to supply her.

According to reports, there is serious cloth famine all over Pakistan and more particularly in Eastern Pakistan where conditions are not happy. It will be thus seen that on one side there is acute cloth famine in Pakistan to relieve which Pakistan has been making desperate efforts to secure cloth from abroad. On other side, there is cloth in India which Pakistan has undertaken to purchase and which she has failed to take delivery of One explanation offered here is that Pakistan has no money to pay for her purchases of cloth. As transactions are on Government-to-Government basis, Pakistan shall have to pay money in cash for her purchases of cloth.

The Inter-Dominion Conference in Lahore tomorrow might take up this question.

India would like to know what Pakistan's intentions are in respect of this deal.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, April 23 (A.P.I.): Five-hundred motor cars and vehicles are expected to be assembled annually at the automobile factory being erected over an area of 125 acres at Ennore—a sea-side village nine miles north of Madras city.

The construction of the factory has been in rapid progress and is expected to be completed before the end of July next.

The Company, formed with an authorised capital of Rs. two crores will first assemble motor cars and commercial vehicles, and later undertake their manufacture by stages.

The Madras Minister for Industries, Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, visited the factory area today with a group of city journalists and inspected the work in progress.

CUTTACK, April 23 (A.P.I.): The Government of Orissa have advised the people of the province that "they should not form political parties on a caste basis which are likely to indulge in objectionable caste preachings"

15-Man Advisory Council For Baluchistan

KARACHI, April 23, (PTI-Reuter): The personnel of the 15-Man Baluchistan Advisory Council has been officially announced.

All the members of the Council have been nominated by the Governor-General of Pakistan The setting up of the Council fulfils the promise given by the late Governor-General Mr. Mohommed Ali Jinnah 14 months ago to introduce constitutional reforms in Baluchistan

Vietnam Women's Support To World Peace Congress

PARIS, April 22 (PTI-Reuter)—Dressed in national costume of blue silk, a Vietnamese woman delegate to the Communist supported World Peace Congress here today pledged the support of all her women compatriots in the "struggle for world peace". The delegate, Madame Thai Thi Lien, told the Congress that women were helping the partisans of Dr Ho Chi Minh, Leader of the Viet Minh autonomy movement now fighting the French Indo-China.

Some women, she said, were fighting in the partisan groups, some as commanding officers. Other women were in supply, communications or nursing services.

With other delegates, the Viet Nam party heard Russia's delegate informing the Congress that the Soviet people "do not wish to attack anyone and share the very thought of war"

London Crowds Burn Communist Flag

LONDON, April 2. (UPA)—Police rescued Harry Pollitt, Secretary of the British Communist Party, from a threatening crowd tonight at Dartmouth. Pollitt was in the middle of a speech here when the father of a sailor killed aboard the British Frigate "Consort" by Chinese Communist artillery fire rushed to the rostrum and handed him a rope and note reading: "From the father of one of the boys killed on the Yangtse"

The crowd, muttering angrily, snatched the Communist flag from the rostrum and burned it. Police rushed in and escorted Pollitt to safety.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty announced the HMS "Black Swan" suffered seven casualties—all lightly wounded. It also said that the casualties on the HMS "London" were 11 naval ratings and one marine killed.

ECHO OF POLICE ACTION IN HYDERABAD

Who Told Gen. El Edroos That "Rowan Was Either Dead Or Killed?": Laik Ali's Evidence In Court Martial Inquiry

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 23 (A.P.I.): Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, told the Court-Martial enquiring into the murder of Mr. F. H. Rowan, British ground engineer in Sydney Cotton's organisation, today that someone had told General El Edroos, the then army commander, at a conversation where he was present on the last day of the Police Action that Mr Rowan was either dead or killed

The conversation took place on the morning of Friday, September, 17, 1948 at the Hyderabad army headquarters, Mir Laik Ali added

Mir Laik Ali who was giving evidence as a court witness when the court martial trying Brigadier Syed Habib Ahmed of the Hyderabad Army for abetment in the murder of Mr Rowan, looked normal and healthy in his white trousers and chocolate coloured sherwani and fez cap

The former Premier stated that he thought it was general El Edroos who had to him some time before the Police Action that one member of Sydney Cotton's organisation in Karachi was giving trouble and had been brought to Hyderabad to be kept in the State for a few days.

Witness said he agreed and told General El Edroos that the man should be kept in Hyderabad for a few days. Witness did not then know what his name was but subsequently he read about him in the papers, where he was mentioned as Mr. Rowan.

Witness said he tried to recollect who it was that gave the information that Rowan was either dead or killed, but he failed to remember the name

Witness vaguely recollected that he had seen the accused in the office of the Army Commander on the night of September 16-17, 1948 but he could not swear to it. Witness could not say that it was the accused who said or reported to General El Edroos that Mr Rowan was either dead or killed.

Major-General El Edroos had told witness that Mr Rowan was to be kept at Bidar He did not, however, tell witness whether Rowan was to be kept under army or police custody.

In answer to a prosecution question put through the court, Mir Laik Ali said, General El Edroos might have been on tour in the early part of September 1948 but he was not sure about it. Senior Army officers from General Headquarters might have come and seen witness during the absence of General El Edroos

Witness did not send for the accused and have conversation with him either on the last day of August or in the early part of September 1948.

Skilled hands get dirty...

and where there's dirt
there's *Danger* from germs!

Wash often with
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it protects you from the germs in dirt!

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NEED FOR NEW APPROACH TO MAN'S PROBLEMS

Dr. S. P. Mookherjee's Plea For Synthesis Of Philosophy, Religion And Science

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee India's Minister for Industries and Civil Supplies, inaugurating the All Religions Conference at the specially-erected pandal at Marine Drive this evening said that India could contribute to the progress of the world by a new approach to the problems of modern man in which philosophy, religion and science were wedded together and proper synthesis of outlooks on life.

Dr. Mookherjee said that from the earlier times, India paid the greatest importance to the moral values of life. The world today was passing through a period of hatred, suspicion and fear, because of distrust and discord of one individual to another, of one nation to another. India with her immemorial message of goodwill, tolerance and human brotherhood could bring harmony to this distraught and distressed world by a new approach to the problems confronting man today, he said.

The Minister said that in a free India, it had been emphasised over and over again that the rights of citizenship had been conferred on all, irrespective of caste, creed or community and there would be no discrimination on religious ground. India was a Secular State where religion would be separated from the political life of the country. India had passed through the horrors of bloodshed, Dr. Mookherjee said, because of fanaticism and wrong emphasis of religion in politics, but India would never forget the great principles on which her noble tradition was built.

NEED FOR NEW APPROACH

What was wanted was a proper approach to the problems facing the harassed man of today the Minister said and added that India could greatly contribute to the progress of the world and brotherhood of man by her new approach of harmony and synthesis of religion, science and philosophy.

Dr. Sarvapally Radhakrishnan in the course of his presidential address dwelt at length on the causes that led to the crumbling value of the war-ravaged world today and said that the modern tendency all over the world was a retreat from religion in this age of science.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that so long as in the name of religion, fundamental rights of man were suppressed, religion was regarded as anti-social and unscientific But, India could go back to her great ancestral tradition and interpret religion as a scientific, humanistic and social pursuit of Truth and ultimate values of life. The pursuit of Truth through the method of an intellectual enquiry was the purpose of true religion and it was scientific in its objective sense. The religion had also its subjective purpose and it was to harmonise inward nature with external invironment, he said.

This was the message of all great teachers from the time of Vedas and Bhagwadgita and Lord Budha to India and the world, said Prof. Radhakrishnan. It was the message of peace and moral freedom from the discord and duality of the world.

PLACE OF TRUE RELIGION IN LIFE.

Pleading for the place of true religion in the life of man to-day, Dr. Radhakrishnan said that religion as truly interpreted could not be diversified from the life of man. A truly religious man was aware of the discords and disharmony and he would always strive hard to restore harmony and unity. "Let India with her hoary tradition and great religious past help the harrassed world of today, for its upliftment from the misery and anguish in which man was sinking after ravages of war and bloodshed," he added.

PRACTICE RELIGION IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay, who attended the conference in the course of his short address said that religion should not merely remain a theory but should be practised in every-day life. All religions, he said, emphasised the supreme values of life and thus, there was an underlying unity in all religions. He believed that everyone should apply religious principles to his daily life and live in the world.

Mr. K. M Munshi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the President and delegates said that this conference was not intended to provide a platform to discuss or decide the relative merits of different religious doctrines. Its aim and object was to secure the regeneration of our country and of men in general through a basic understanding of the true elements of religion.

Mr. Munshi said that India was essentially a God-minded country, in spite of religious feuds which had marred her history on occasions. This tradition was never required to be activised more intensely than in the present when they were labouring to fashion a great and stable democratic state.

Messages of good wishes were received from the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon and others.

The conference was also addressed by Consuls of several countries including United States of America and China. To-day's session commenced with prayers of all religions and the conference will continue till Tuesday.

JAM SAHEB OPENS NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Says Saurashtra Cabinet Won't Oppose Merger

BOMBAY, Saturday:

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, declared today that the merger of Saurashtra with Bombay Province was not an issue which could be decided by him or the Cabinet Ministers without ascertaining the will of the people.

Declaring open the Indian National Exhibition at Azad Maidan this evening, the Jam Saheb said that if in the larger interest of the nation, merger was necessary he was confident that the Cabinet Ministers would not oppose it. He was only a constitutional head and it was for the people to decide this vital issue.

The Rajpramukh added that the present Government were doing their best to improve conditions in Saurashtra in both political and economic sphere. He assured that everything possible was being done to assist refugees there

The Jam Saheb congratulated the sponsors of the Exhibition which, he hoped, would encourage and give scope to the small producers. He was also glad to note that part of the proceeds from the Exhibition would be donated to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

Mr. M. Khaitan welcomed the Jam Saheb. Mr. C. B. L. Bhatnagar, the sponsor of the Exhibition, thanking the Rajpramukh, said that the Exhibition would remain open for a month and that articles from the various provinces and the States were being exhibited.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR NEW DELHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 23.

A first class new hotel for New Delhi has been planned and expected to be ready within twelve months. The new hotel has become an urgent necessity and therefore, has been accorded high priority. The Ministry of Works recently invited tenders for the hotel on the site allotted for it in the vicinity of Willingdon Aerodrome with the result that the necessery documents will be signed with a few weeks.

British And Australian Air Delegations

NEW DELHI, April 23. (A.P.I.): A British and an Australian Air Delegation will arrive in Delhi towards the end of May to conduct negotiations with the Government of India, it is learnt here today.

The talks, it is understood, will be on a tripartite basis and will continue the unfinished negotiations with the British Air Delegation which was in India in June last year and an Australian delegation in August 1948.

Though the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the Australian Qantas Empire Airways operate through India now, no agreement exists between India and these two countries.

ALL RELIGIONS CONFERENCE

Photo shows Hon'ble Dr. S. P. Mookherjee who inaugurated the All Religious Conference on Saturday with Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the President.

WONDER DRUGS TO BE MADE IN INDIA

Committee To Submit Scheme For Manufacture At Dehu Road

BOMBAY, April 23 (API): A three-crore project for the manuracture of penicilin, sulpha and anti-malarial drugs was approved here today at a conference presided over by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, India's Minister for Industry and Supply.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Works, and Mr. S. A. Venkatraman, Secretary to the Ministry of Industry, attended the conference.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, explained at the conference the requirements for the proposed manufacturing plant and gave details of the working of similar plants in Europe and America.

The conference, after an hour's discussion of the various aspects of the project, appointed a committee with Mr. Neville Wadia as Chairman to submit "concrete proposals" to the Government of India for the early execution of the scheme, an official spokesman said.

The conference gave its general approval to the suggestion to locate the penicilin plant at Dehu Road, 16 miles from Poona.

Details of the share of expenditure to be incurred by the Central and Provincial Governments will be discussed in the near future on a ministerial level.

DELHI STUDENTS HUNGER STRIKE

More Arrests: No Yielding To University Offer

NEW DELHI, April 23 (A.P.I.): Nine more students, including three girls, who resorted to hunger-strike in the university premises yesterday, were arrested by the police last night. The girl students who were later released, again joined a fresh batch of five students who went on hunger-strike this morning.

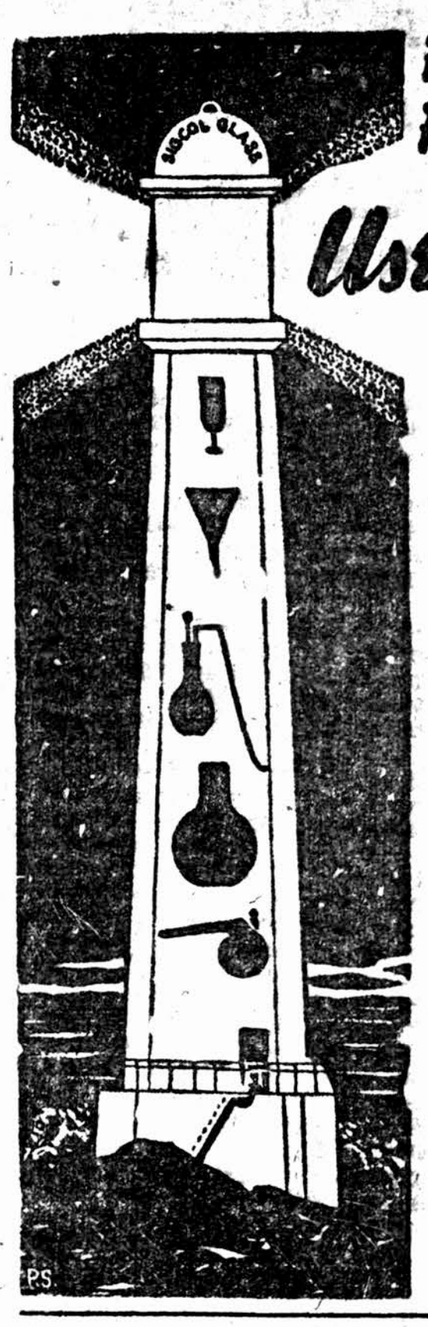
The students, at a meeting today, decided not to accept the concessions, given to them by the university till their three demands, namely, a public enquiry into the police lathi charge and use of tear gas on a group of demonstrators, unconditional release of all arrested students and immediate withdrawal of the police from the university premises, were conceded.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Council of the Delhi University has again been called this evening to consider the latest developments.

Armed police pickets have been posted in the university premises.

"Be Non-Violent Towards Child"

BOMBAY, April 23, (A.P.I.): "Non-violence towards the child is the basis and the path of education". This is the one line farewell message which Dr. Maria Montessori gave today on the eve of her departure for Karachi "en route" to Italy, after a stay of several years in the country.



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AMENDMENT TO SHOPS ACT NOT WARRANTED

More Exemptions To Be Considered: Maximum Protection To Employees, Assures Labour Minister

ADDRESSING A CONFERENCE OF THE VARIOUS INTERESTS AFFECTED BY THE BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948, MR. GULZARILAL NANDA, MINISTER FOR LABOUR, SAID THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF MAKING ANY AMENDMENT TO THE ACT, FOR THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT SO FAR RECEIVED A SINGLE REPRESENTATION WARRANTING SUCH A COURSE. SAYING THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS TO CONSIDER CASES FOR EXEMPTIONS UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE ACT, THE MINISTER ASSERTED THAT THEIR OBJECT WAS TO ENSURE FOR THE EMPLOYEES, WHOSE WILLING CO-OPERATION WAS AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT IN THE SUCCESS OF ANY ENTERPRISE, AS MUCH OF PROTECTION PROVIDED IN THE LEGISLATION AS POSSIBLE. WITHOUT UNDULY HAMPERING THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Labour Minister said: "We have met here to consider what appropriate cases have arisen for the exercise of the powers vested in the Provincial Government under section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. This Act, which was first published on January 11, 1949, is essentially designed to safeguard the health and other interests of employees in shops, commercial establishments, residential hotels, restaurants, eating houses, theatres, etc. The Act is not an innovation in this field. It amends and takes the place of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, which, at the time of its passage, was the first piece of legislation of this kind in India.

DRAFT BILL

"The Committee received a large number of written representations, visited a number of representative towns in the Province and recorded oral evidence of 139 persons. The report of the Committee, which contained a draft Bill, was published on January 15, 1948. The Government issued a press note the next day summarising the recommendations of the Committee and inviting views and suggestions. Forty-one organizations and individuals responded, and their views were taken into consideration in framing the amending Bill, which was published on September 20 last. The contents were summarized and the important provisions were reproduced in most of the papers.

The employers and their associations, who communicated their views with regard to the draft bill or the Report of the Committee, did not say a word against the provisions to which they are now violently opposed.

CLEARING A WRONG IMPRESSION

"I have recounted these facts to clear the wrong impression that exists in the minds of some persons and which has been fostered by a section of the press, that the legislation was carried through hastily and that sufficient opportunity had not been given to the interests concerned to express their point of view. It is not denied that the provisions of the Act applied in toto may cause undue hardship in some cases, but such a rigid use of the law was never intended. The whole scheme of the Act is that the regulation of hours, holidays, etc., which it lays down, is subject to total and partial exemptions in cases which warrant relaxation of any particular provision of the law.

"More than three months have passed since the passage of the Act. By the end of February only eleven applications for exemptions were received. They now total nearly 150. Some exemptions have already been granted. If some people find that their special difficulties have not yet been solved, it is their own tardiness which is responsible for the delay. I am still at a loss to understand what justification they have for the impatience and irritation which they feel and to which several newspapers gave expression on their behalf. In several cases, the fears which were expressed and the criticisms to which currency was given, were based on certain misapprehensions for which the wording of the law gave no ground whatever.

"NO SUCH COMPULSION"

There was a hue and cry that the eating houses in the City will have to remain closed a day in the week in consequence of the provisions of the Act. In fact, the law carries no such compulsion. The complaint has been made and given publicity in several newspapers that during the rest interval employees are being forced to leave the promises and to wander in the streets because their presence at the place of work during this period would be an infringement of the Act. It is obviously an erroneous view and there is no warrant for such an interpretation. Indeed, the rest interval provision has existed since 1939 under the Shops Act and has never yet been so misinterpreted. Certain provisions of the Act which have been in operation for nearly a decade and in respect of which no objection has so far been taken are now being assailed as being u practical and oppressive. Strong exception has been taken, for example, to section 12, which prohibits hawking before the opening and closing hours of shops. This restriction was embodied in the Act of 1939 and forms common ground for all legislation on the subject in the various provinces in India and in foreign countries.

"I am not making the claim that we are immune from any liability to make mistakes. Nowhere has the process of legislation, even in the hands of the most competent Government and the most careful legislators, proved to be so perfect that there may be no room in it for any kind of doubt or difficulty. An honest administration must, however, own and quickly rectify any error that may be discovered. I would be anxious to follow this course without hesitation or reserve.

"CAMPAIGN, PREMATURE"

"I welcome the interest which the Press takes in the difficulties of the people in relation to the Administration. It is exceedingly good and useful both for the people and the Government. But a campaign would be premature if the Government has not been given the time and the opportunity to the job. If, in this case, reasonable claims for exemptions had been neglected or refused, or prosecutions had been launched for breaches of the Act, before those concerned had adequate time for adjustment, agitation for redress would have been altogether proper.

"I appeal to representatives of both the sides that our approach in these discussions should not be based on narrow sectional interests.

INTERVAL FOR REST AND WORKING HOURS

Demands For Exemption Under Sec. 4 Of Shops Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Conflicting and divergent views on the Shops and Establishments Act were expressed at a specially summoned conference by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister to disecuss the Act and consider cases of exemption under Sec. 4, at the Council Hall today.

While the majority of representatives of shipping, banking, and other interests pressed for a 'total exemption', spokesmen of shop assistants and employees vehemently opposed any change in the present Act.

SOLICITORS' PLIGHT.

Mr. Trikumdas, speaking on behalf of solicitors pleaded for a total exemption from Sec. 4 on the ground that it would be difficult for them to execute urgent matters unless the Act was relaxed with regard to interval for rest, working hours and compulsory weekly holidays

A spokesman of the Bombay Bar Association contended that legal establishments could not be classified as commercial firms.

Mr. W. Halsall, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce in his brief asked for relaxation of the Act especially in matters of opening and closing of shops, working hours and other provisions.

Arguing on behalf of shipping and ancillary interests, Mr. Mehta said that the nature of their work such that was working hours could not be regulated and asked for a 'total exemption' from Sec. 4 of the Act.

Mr. Nanda's suggestion for a special meeting to consider the case of shipping interests was accepted by Mr. Mehta and representatives of employees' unions.

BANK EMPLOYEES CASE.

A representative of banks put forward a case for the relaxation of the Act in respect of certain category of employees and said that the rest period should be split up in order to ensure efficient working of banks.

Mr. Gandhi representing the interests of tobacco merchants made a demand for changing the working hours from 7 a.m., 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. Bidi workers' representative supported the demand.

Mr. Mohitra of the Bombay Gumasta Mandal the provision of 25 inspectors for 80,000 shop assistants in Bombay was inadequate for the enforcement of the Act.

MALAYA TERRORISTS LOSE INITIATIVE

SINGAPORE, April 22, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. H. B. Shaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Federation of Malaya, told a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur today that the Malaya terrorists had now "lost the overall initiative and are being forced to dance to the tune of security forces."

These forces, he said, had kept up a relentless pressure, and the modest improvement in the general internal situation mentioned three weeks ago had been maintained.

There had been no army casualties between April 2 and 19

Godrej Regd.

make quality locks of all patterns: PAD-LOCKS; CUPBOARD & DRAWER LOCKS; NIGHT-LATCHES.

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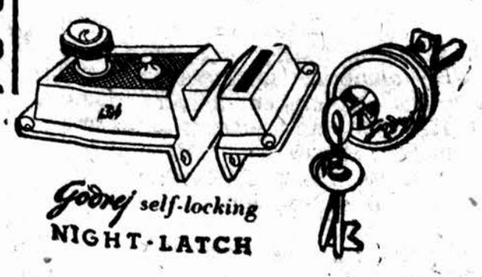

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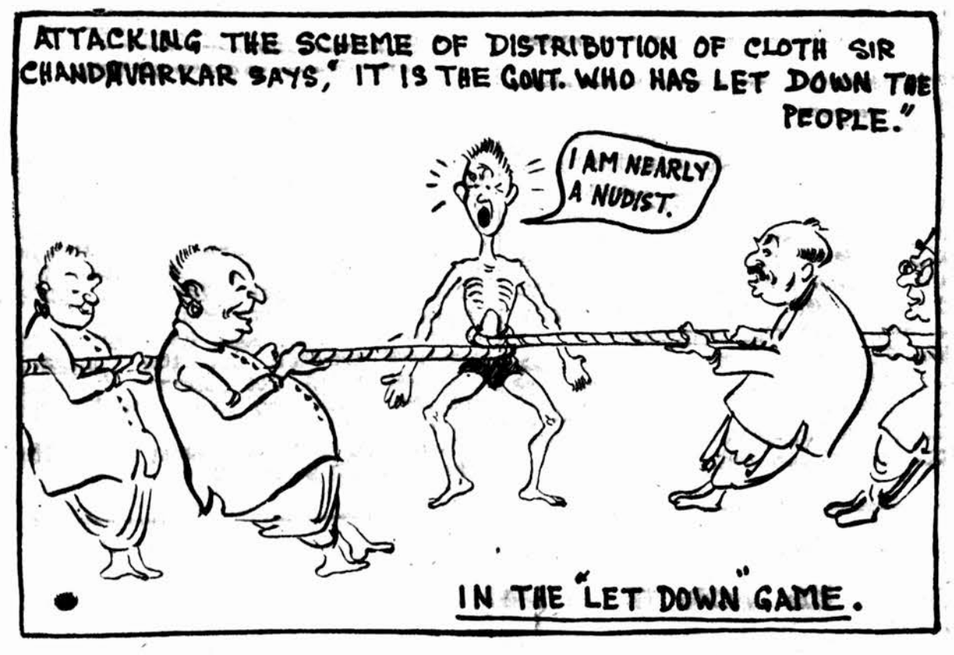
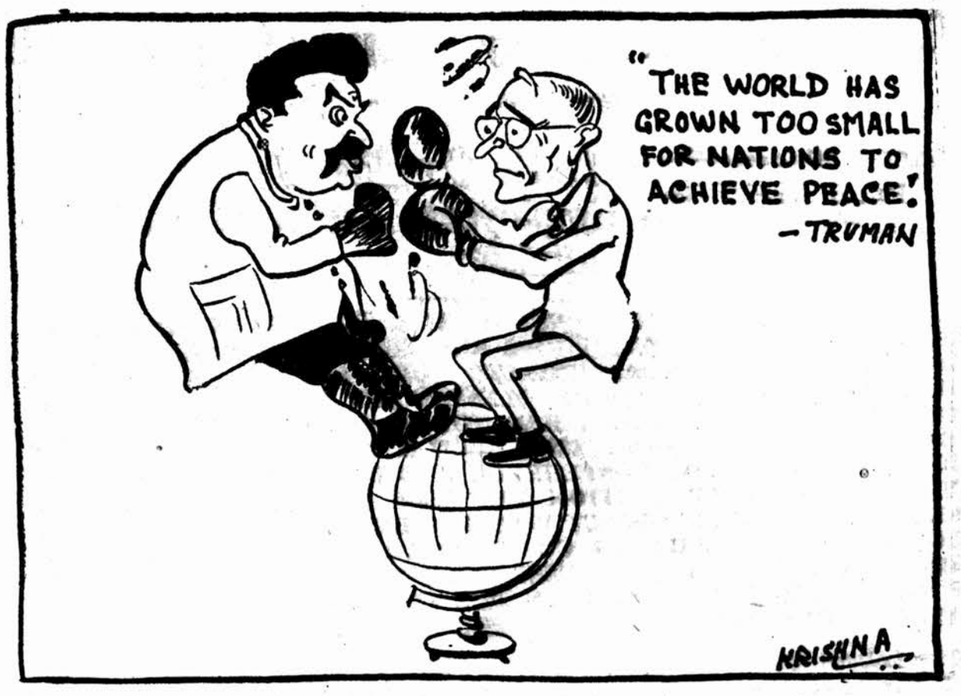

ATTACKING THE SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTH SIR CHANDAVARKAR SAYS," IT IS THE GOVT. WHO HAS LET DOWN THE PEOPLE."
I AM NEARLY A NUDIST.
IN THE "LET DOWN" GAME.



City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 23.

The local Share Bazar was officially closed Privately Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1320 and after advancing at Rs. 1340 steadied around Rs. 1330.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 23.

The local bullion market was fairly steady and Bulls are making all attempts to push up forward silver prices while spot quotation is keeping under forward delivery.

This a clear indication to the effect is that present buyers are not willing to take delivery of actual silver but to earn profits on paper contracts

Forward Silver for Vaishakh delivery opened today at Rs. 179/2 and advanced at Rs. 180/8 Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 180/4

There was not much activity in Gold market. Forward Gold opened today at Rs. 111/6 and improved at Rs. 111/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113/2 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 73/8.

Later on quotations were as under:—

Silver Vaishak	181	2	0
Silver Ready	181	0	0
Gold Vaishakh	111	14	0
Gold Ready	113	10	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 23.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market as prices were above the ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July contract is 834 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 23.

The produce market was steady today with moderate business passing. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 137/2 and after fluctuating between Rs. 136/15 and Rs. 137/4, steadied at Rs. 137/2. Thereafter there was increased selling and the market closed as under:—

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	8	0
Coromandal	38	4	0
Bold ready	37	15	0
Bold April-May	37	15	0
Bold June-July	38	9	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	28	4	0
May delivery	139	12	0
September	136	12	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	30	8	0
April-May	30	6	0
June-July	30	3	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready	21	3	0
Ready receipts	21	0	0
May	21	3	0
June	21	4	0
July	21	5	0
Linseed oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed oil commercial quality	18	8	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
BOMBAY, April 22.

	Bales.
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 21st April 1949	402709
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 21st April 1949	853312
Same period last year	673731
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st April 1949	476012
Same time last year	1025418

MONEY MARKET WILL EASE BY MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH

Demands For Funds Expected To Wear Off Gradually

BOMBAY, April 23 (A.P.I.): The money market in the country which had been stringent since November last will ease by the middle of next month, according to leading banking and financial circles in the city.

It is true that bank advances which had been rising from November last were still on the increase, but it was expected that demands for funds will gradually wear off, the same sources said.

A prominent banker attributed the present scarcity of money to several factors. It was the first time that such a scarcity had been felt since the end of the war. This was but natural, as economic forces had hitherto not been allowed to play their part effectively.

Firstly, there was the difficulty of transport, resulting in accumulation of stocks in some places and paucity in others. For instance, the December production of yarn of a certain mill had not so far been distributed. The permit system for textiles under which provincial Government agencies were allowed to pick and choose their requirements from mills, had resulted in accumulation of stocks and the locking up of finance.

Another reason for scarcity of money was the holding of large stocks acquired at high prices. Further, jute mills now required more finance than previously, because of the high prices of jute goods. Food crops in Northern India are coming into the markets now adding to the need for further advances. A considerable number of imports had also been made through bank financing.

A mitigating factor was the sugar manufacturing season was now over and the money tied up in stocks would soon return to banks.

Certain Government securities had been impounded due to litigation, specially after the partition of India. Until this position as rectified by a competent authority the money so involved would not obviously be available.

Asked as to whether the scarcity of funds could be attributed to a directive of the Reserve Bank of India to scheduled banks in regard to granting bank advances, the banker said that it merely stipulated that loans to new comers to industry should be made on soundliness.

Unlike England, the bank rate in India did not exercise an effective control on the money market. This was due to a paucity of inland bills. India had a very big bill market till 1921, but it had gradually dwindled ever since. In fact, prior to the war certain big banks had made advances to the trade at rates ranging from 1-1/2 to 2 per cent, the Reserve Bank rate not withstanding.

WALL STREET MARKET IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, April 22. (PTI-Reuter) —Short covering and other buying on technical consideration checked the initial mild setback due to overnight accumulation of selling orders, and at midday the market regained balance with mostly fractional changes either way. Oils tended to ignore the further fuel oil price cuts announced by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's east coast marketing affiliate and rumours that low gravity Texas cdue oil prices may be cut. Decrying the pessimism in Wall Street, one quarter pointed to the generous yields afforded the small investors and commented that if there were some indication that the Unistates was going to "sell out to nationalisation, then one could understand though not appreciate, this senseless pessimism pervading our security's market". The averages were industrials 173.42 and rails 47.16.

The spectre of a possible coal strike is now adding to the business uncertainty created by the widespread price cuts. The news that the United Mine Workers Union intends to press for more hours and wage concessions, despite warnings that the industry cannot support increased labour costs this year, brought in a few more sellers and the market's balance shifted narrowly lower. Motors derived little encouragement from the estimates of car and truck production in Unistates and Canada this week at a twelve year high of 134,598 units. The market closed irregular.

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, April 22.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 15th April:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(1) Borrowings from banks	30,79,34,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	592,52,41,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	12,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	288,55,35,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	33,14,79,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,88,07,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,18,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	50,41,88,000
Advances in India	486,14,07,000
Bills discounted in India	19,35,43,000

Decline In New Crop Months In N. Y. Cotton Market

NEW YORK, April 22. (PTI-Reuter), —The gloomy textile news, with further price reductions and mill curtailment, contributed to the dull market with traders mostly other directions. Prices moved narrowly throughout with the tendency slightly downward. Some quarters were also disposed to await next week's C.C.C. statement on loans and withdrawals, particularly the latter, because of the possibility that it may show an increase following the recent rise in the futures market. Some early business comprised switching and moderate pricefixing in July believed to be on export account but occasional liquidation and hedging supplied more than enough offerings.

Active trade covering in old crops positions supplied a feature in the mixed afternoon movements. Near-month contracts were scarce though lacking any definite news. New crops were mostly neglected and declined owing to indifferent support. The market closed very steady but changes were mixed. Sales are estimated at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, April 22.

May	33.03+02
July	32.24+04
July Highest	32.25+05
July Lowest	32.15—05
October	28.91—11
December	28.68—11
March	26.56—12
Middling Spot	33.98—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, April 22.

May	32.89+04
July	32.16+04
October	28.88—07
December	28.65—08
Middling Spot	33.00+05

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, April 22.—A firming movement under the leadership of what latterly ran into profittaking and commission house liquidation. Buying had been prompted by reports of Mexico overnight buying wheat and Belgium purchases believed to be one cargo of Canadian wheat. Later there was commission house selling partly associated with reports of a one cent decline in cash wheat in Minneapolis

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, April 22.

May 2.23-1/2.
July 1.96-7/8.
September 1.96-5/8.
December 1.98-1/2.

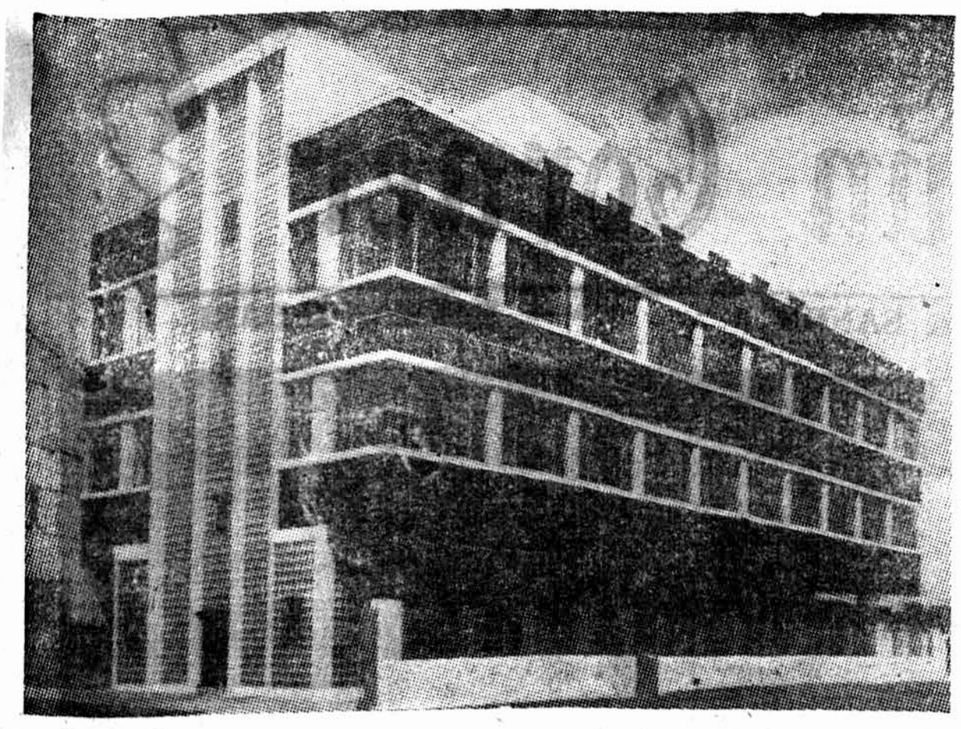
LONDON WHEAT.
London, April 22.

Australian Wheat new crop 96 April-May.

ART SILK YARN.
BOMBAY, April 23.

120 Ready Japan	3	7	6
150 Ready Japan	3	9	6
150 D. Box April	723	0	0
150 D. Box May	732	0	0

MIRACLE IN GLASS INDUSTRY



An exterior view of the new office building for Messrs. Wiggin and Company Ltd. at Thornliebank near Glasgow. Glass bricks are used right up the side of the building to admit light to the staircase, and are also used in the construction of the walls of the ground floor while the wall surface above is faced with polished black Vitrolite glass.

BY PANE WEST

MANY overseas visitors who came to London in summer, 1948 to visit the Olympic Games must have passed through Fleet Street, the famous newspaper street, when sight-seeing in the City.

They must have been particularly struck by the appearance of one newspaper office, whose facade is constructed entirely of black glass.

The whole building is a remarkable example of the use of constructional glass in architecture. The glass is known as "Vitrolite" and is an opal-glass much used for facades and inner-walls in shops, offices, laboratories and bathrooms. Glass bricks, which are becoming more and more fashionable, combine the advantage of translucence with the convenience of warmth and sound insulation. Frequently their decorative character is enhanced by artistic treatment of the surface and addition of colour. They are made by melting glass into hermetically-sealed containers

One of the most outstanding discoveries in constructional glass manufacture is the twin grinder and polisher used by a world-famous Lancashire firm. The new grinder and polisher represents the most modern and practical method of manufacturing highly finished plate-glass while making it possible to produce the gloss required on a continuous process basis. The glass is melted and refined in a roomy furnace. It is then passed through two water-cooled rollers which give it the form of a continuous unbroken strip; this undergoes a further heating process to improve its stability and it is then passed between grinding heads and then polishing heads, which smooth off both sides simultaneously. Glass polished by this method is much flatter than any other and allows clear and undistorted vision.

Fluorescent Lighting

In various sections of the illuminating glass trade, Britain without doubt takes a leading position, particularly in respect of flourescent lighting, which involves producing a glass capable of withstanding high temperatures and corrosion by mercury or sodium vapours. Britain's glass industry has solved the technical problems so successfully that fluorescent lighting has rapidly found a place in Britain not only in shops, offices and factories but also for street lighting

The art of making stained glass, which in Mediaeval Italy was unexcellent, experienced a revival in Britain during the 19th century and since then has been developed to the highest extent, thanks to the initiative of a London firm who collaborated with Roosetti, Ford Madox Brown, Burne-Jones and William Morris, to bring it to life again. They succeeded in inventing a smelting method which revealed the secret of the exquisite range of colours seen in examples of stained glass from the Middle Ages. One of the greatest artists in this medium was James Hogan, who won international renown for himself and gave a new stimulus during the last few years to the English stained-glass industry. Many church windows in Britain, the United States and other countries are witnesses to the excellence of British stained glass artistry and anyone who visits Liverpool should not miss seeing the new Cathedral, with its marvellous stained glass windows, comparable in quality with those of Italian artists in the Middle Ages

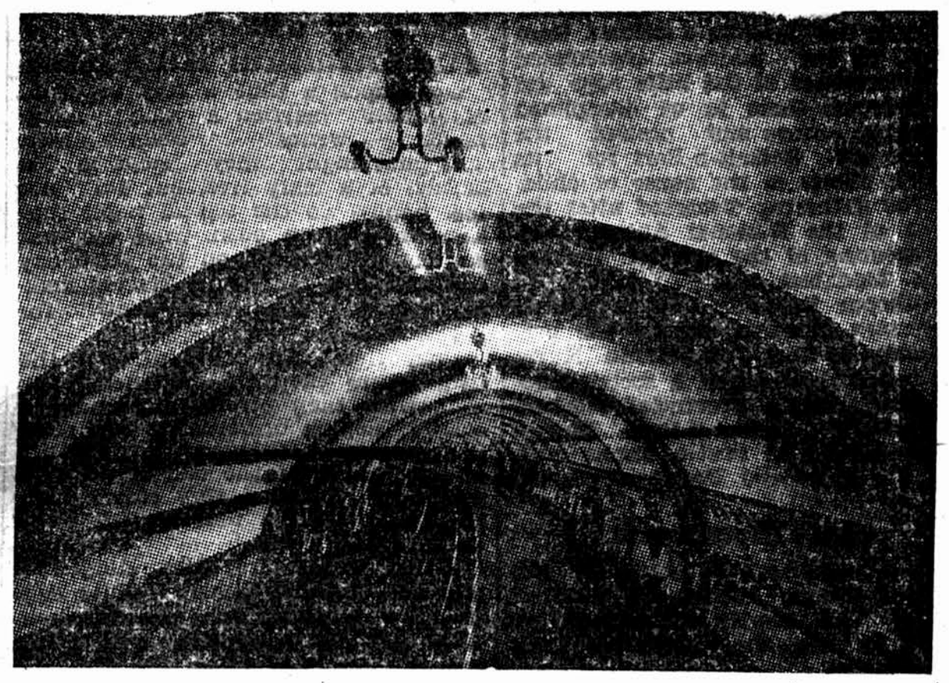
The latest speciality of this industry is the production of buttons, beads and ornaments from coloured glass. This trade was developed during and after the war, partly by refugees from Europe, to whom Britain had extended its traditional hospitality. The industry has recently turned to the manufacture of lenses and small prismatic reflectors, for the electrical and motor industries as well, and the goods produced have found a ready market overseas.

Bottles And Jars

A further important branch of the glass industry is the production of lead crystal-glass, resulting from the discovery of the Englishmen, George Ravenscroft, in 1647; there is also a yearly production of almost 3,000,000,000 glass bottles and jars, in addition to the wide range of scientific and optical glass. In this connection it is interesting to note that the best photographic lenses used today in Hollywood are made in Britain.

All these achievements make it understanable that glass exports from Great Britain today are much greater than before the war.

This development has been greatly assisted by research work in which England is well to the fore, due to the activities of the University of Sheffield, Department of Glass Technology



FLOURESCENT LIGHTING ON PICCADILLY UNDERGROUND STATION.

INSIDE STORY FROM PRE-WAR HISTORY

Roosevelt's Plan To Buy Dutch New Guinea For Jap Settlement

BY RAY FOLK

A Roosevelt-approved plan to buy Dutch New Guinea and give it to Japan to support her surplus population was thwarted by the attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7,1941. This hitherto undisclosed chapter in the history of American-Japanese relations was revealed here this week by the well-known Evangelist, Dr. Stanley Jones, a friend of the late President Roosevelt, and of the pre-Pearl Harbour Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

Dr. Jones' revelations are of more than academic interest since Japanese newspapers are full of editorials discussing the over-papulation question. Moreover, in Washington the other day the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill to lift the last remaining barrier to the admission to the United States and subsequent naturalization of Asiatics.

From June to December of 1941, Dr. Jones acted as middleman between Tokyo and Washington. The historic Roosevelt message to the Emperor of Japan was written at the suggestion of Mr Jones. However, the Japanese government did not deliver the cable to the Throne until after the bombs had been dropped

Before the attack on Pearl Harbour, Dr. Jones said, "I was of the opinion that Japan's frantic expansion policy, which was labelled by the world as aggressior mainly resulted from its surplus population.

"I proposed to the President that the United States should purchase New Guinea and give the island to the Japanese so that Japan could find a vent for her surplus population and, thus, the tightened international air might be calmer.

"With the all-out consent of the late President Roosevelt to the suggestion, I discussed the plan with the Dutch and Australian authorities concerned for the purpose of buying the island to avert the threat of war.

Scheme Ends In Smoke

"Then on the day when I was on the point of making a speech on 'Peace' I learned that my whole efforts and scheme had ended up in smoke. It was a turn of fate."

Admiral Nomura, now living in retirement in Tokyo, said here that Dr. Jones' idea was a good one, "but could not be carried out at that time. Now 'he added,' I do not know. It is a dangerous idea. Many countries would oppose it."

The former Ambassador to Washington was referring to the strong Australian opposition to any Japanese migration to the Southern Hemisphere. The 7,000,000 Australians live in constant fear of the 80,000,000 Japanese.

At the beginning of the occupation, the Japanese frequently brought up the topic of emigration, but foreign reaction generally has been unfavourable and the subject, until recently, has not been pushed. At the same time, absorption of labour through intense development of the lighter industries is a long term process which requires the authorization of the Allied powers.

Need Of Birth Control

Fearing a population of 110,000,000 crammed into four small islands by 1975, the Japanese Press is urging a revision of the Eugenics Law. Writers want free and unrestricted birth control by individuals; information and instruction about birth control to be provided by health centres and national health-insurance societies; and elimination of red tape in connection with permission for abortion and sterilization.

Because General Headquarters from the start has refused to take a stand on birth control, millions of Japanese remain ignorant of the facts of life. That is why Editorial writers call for a mass sex-education programme and the birth of "a rationally limited number of eugenically high-standard infants."

Snappy

A reporter frequently reprimanded for relating too many details and warned to be brief, turned in the following:

"A shooting affair occurred last night. Sir Dwight Hopeless, a guest at Lady Penmore's ball, complained of feeling ill, took a cocktail, his hat, his coat his departure, no notice of friends, a taxi, a pistol from his pocket, and finally his life. Nice chap. Regrets and all that sort of thing."

*

Love's young dream had come to Mary, and she was telling Marjorie all about it.

'And then," she finished, a soft light in her blue "he said he would lay the earth at my feet."

But the light in Marjorie's grey eyes was on the hard side.

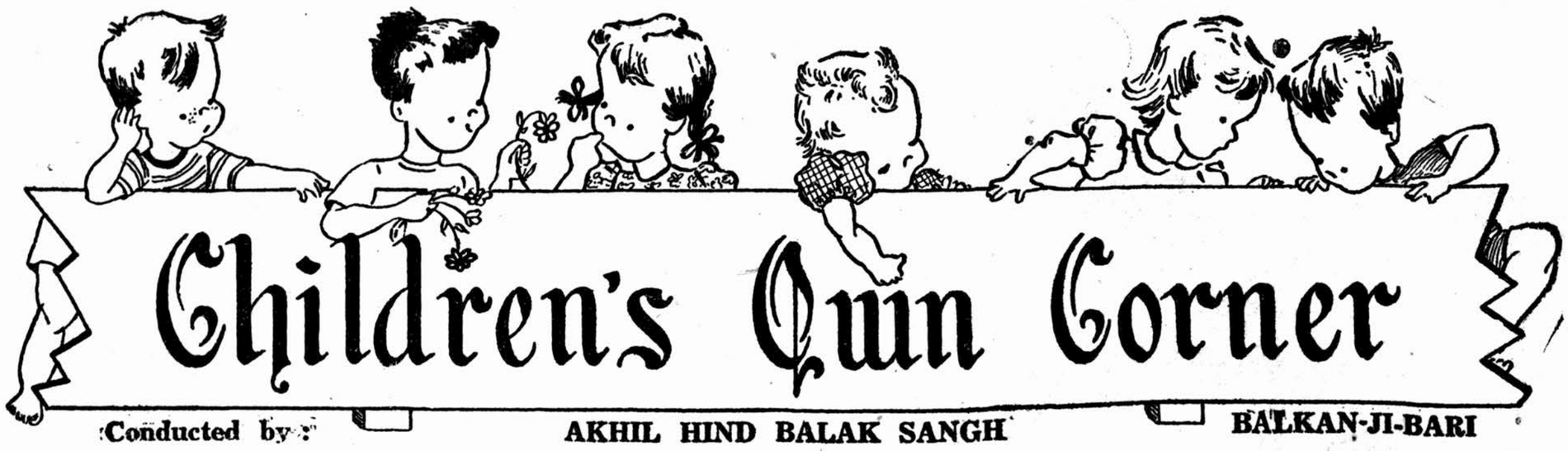
"Sounds all right", she commented, "but it's not very practical. You have the earth at your feet already; what you want is a roof over your head."

*

"I'm looking for my husband," said the customer to the shopwalker, "I said I would meet him here an hour ago."

"What is he like?" asked the Shopwalker

"He's fair, and—but he'll be purple by now," was the reply.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by : AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Rani Maharaj Singh very kindly visited the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari function arranged in her honour at the Kasarwadi Chawls, Dadar. Other important guests on the occasion were Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. and Lady Jehangir.

On Her Excellency's arrival at the Chawls, she was received by Lady Masani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Durlabhji Khetani, Vice-President, and Shri C. K. Kamdar, General Secretary. Rani Saheba was presented with a Guard of Honour by the Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari children, and then she was introduced to all the workers of the Organisation. After that she saw the Children's Arts and Handicrafts collection. Then began the Children's Variety Entertainment show, given by the different Balkan-ji-Bari Centres in Bombay and Suburbs.

Lady Masani welcomed Rani Saheba and other guests. Shri C. K. Kamdar gave a general report of the Association, and Shri Ram Kisani thanked them and everyone who had helped in making the function a success. Rani Saheba, in her address, appreciated the performance of the little boys and girls, advised them to be disciplined and happy always and praised the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari for its laudable efforts in the cause of children. The gathering dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem and the repeating of the slogans: Balkan-ji-Bari Zindabad.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari held their anniversary function under the presidentship of Shri J. P. Mehta. Kurla Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a social function when certain Provincial Workers were invited. Balkan-ji-Bari Badges are available at twelve annas each from the Provincial Headquarters Office.

The Stormcock

The missel-thrush is noted for his habit of singing during the roughest weather This display of bravado has earned for him the alternative name of Stormcock

'High in the wind-tossed branches.
The missel-thrush sings with zest,
Scorning the driving rain-drops
That beat on his speckled breast.
His song is a joyful message
Rising above the storm,
Telling of flowers and sunshine,
Of spring days, scented and warm,
If troubles and grief oppress you,
When striving appears absurd:
Remember the dauntless courage
Displayed by that valiant bird.

The Clever Editor

Once there was an editor in America writes Brother Rabindra Sabnis. He edited a newspaper which had become very famous amongst the lower classes for the editorials written by him in his newspaper were written in such a simple language as could be easily understood by the people. Now you know that in America there were many people who used to live in groups and who gambled while their children and wives suffered terribly from want of a morsel of food, cloth and all other necessities.

In one day's issue the editor wrote very severely against the people in these groups who used to gamble. Since the circulation of that newspaper was large, much time was not required by the people to be aware of what was mentioned in the editorial. Thus the editorial created great excitement and fury among the groups. Every one in the groups made up his mind to take revenge on the editor in some way

The next day one of the leaders of a group stepped into the editor's office and revolving a thick cudgel in his right hand, he said to the editor with a loud voice, "Where is the editor?" On seeing his countenance and the thick cudgel, the editor cunningly replied, "Sir, he has gone out somewhere, He will return in half an hour. Please read this newspaper until he comes." So the editor gave him a newspaper to read and took an opportunity to slip away.

As he descended the stair case, he saw another man with a thick staff in his hand and a great fury on his face. The editor, no doubt, was a clever man and he knew that he himself was in a great danger The man, i.e., the leader of one of the groups, with a growl said, "Where is the editor?" The Editor skilfully said, "Sir, he is reading upstairs. You may go there and visit him."

The man, flourishing his thick staff, ran up-stairs and supposing that the first man who was reading the newspaper, to be the editor, he ran towards him to give him a tremendius thrashing.

The first man who was reading the newspaper ran towards the second man thinking him to be the editor with the same motive the first man had. In a short time they both reached the footpath of the road thrashing each other which was strictly prohibited by law. There were some constables near by who came forward and sent them to the police-station.

In this way the editor employed one person to destroy another and both the gangsters were chastised.

So great is the responsibility that rests upon editors!!!

The Beautiful Kingfisher

Once upon a time a very beautiful Kingfisher married a lady Kingfisher writes Bella Mee. The first night they slept in a branch of a leafy tree, but did not feel happy. So the second night they slept in a green bush. That too, was not comfortable. So on the third day Mr. and Mrs. Kingfisher started making a new and better home for themselves.

They flew to the bank of the river where they found their food. And, with their strong bills made a burrow, sloping upwards, as Mr. Kingfisher wished to have a very dry nesting place. At the end of the burrow they made a very cosy little room, and built a nest of fish bones in that cosy room.

A few weeks later Mrs. Kingfisher laid six beautiful pearly white eggs in the comfortable fish-bone-nest. Each day Mr. Kingfisher went and brought her tasty fresh fish from the river. And so they lived happily till the six eggs cracked, and the Baby Kingfishers came out.

Then the busiest days of their lives began, darting forth and back, with fat little minnows and fine tasty stickleBacks, which they put in the mouths of their hungry little ones.

Father and mother Kingfisher fed them several times a day till the little ones grew big and strong. The next day they took the family and they sat on a low branch of a tree and looked proudly at their babies.

Then their last lesson began and that was a fishing lesson. Their father sat on the branch too, but he was perfectly still and quiet. Suddenly a fish snapped at a fly. Like a flash of lightning Father Kingfisher darted into the water and brought out the fish in his bill.

After that he threw the fish back into the water. The little dead fish lay on the surface floating. Suddenly the bravest little Kingfisher darted like an arrow, and returned triumphantly with the fish, and then ate it up.

World Youth Forum

Twenty-six young people—a boy and a girl from each of 13 countries—are now in Britain to spend nine weeks in British homes and schools The teen-aged delegates were selected after a personal interview and the writing of an essay on "The World We Want."

The scheme was organised by the DAILY MAIL in conjunction with the Council for Education in World Citizenship, (an organisation of the United Nations Association). The delegates have already visited many famous spots in Britain, and have addressed school groups and meetings during their stay. They will end their tour with a World Forum in London on May 9

A Soothing Lullaby

Such is the procedure followed by the young mother of three whom I mentioned earlier. Her sons are five, three and twenty months. If one should peep in on them at the story-telling time, it would be noticed that the eldest in the pyjama-clad group was "eating up" each word the three-year-old was deeply engrossed and the baby—bless his little heart—was just so happy to be with his two older brothers before toppling off to dreamland that the sound of his mother's voice was like soothing lullaby in his ears.

Childhood habits are easily formed, and the habit of getting ready for bed and then gathering for a cozy story time together is a most comforting habit for children and parents alike. If you have not done this, try it and see!

Work And Play

Dear Sisters and brothers, play hard when it is time for play, and work hard when it is time for work. You are the children of a great country, and you inherit the qualities which made it great—courage, resolution, cheerfulness, comradeship.

And with these qualities you can help to make it greater still, making India a truly Happy Land. We have got to achieve that objective—and why shall we not? Mother India will bless us and we shall try our best to prove worthy of Her blessings—So may we march towards the goal of Happiness

Ripe Or Not

In many cases the colour and size of apples and pears is no indication whether the fruit is ready for picking.

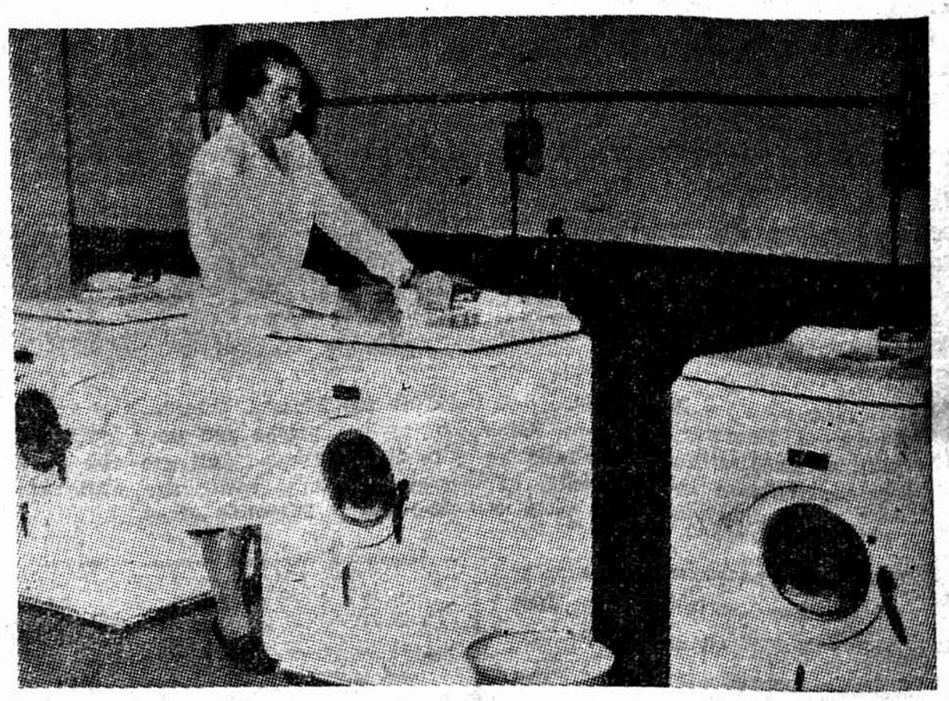
To make sure hold the apple or pear lightly and gently lift it upwards. If the stalk comes away easily from the stem the fruit is ready for picking. If it does not it should be left a while longer

Long Ago

Most people would declare that the diving suit is a modern invention, but here are particulars of a patent granted to John Stapleton in 1693:

"A new engine so by him contrived as to permit a person enclosed in it to walk under water, and of a newly-invented way to force air into any depth of water to supply the person in the said engine therewith and for continuing a lamp burning under water; also a way to purify the air so as to make the same serviceable for respiration"

One does not know, as a matter of fact, if such a diving suit did not exist in India in the days of "Mahabharata". If we believe the stories of those days', we must say that it did.



A BENDIX Electric Washing Machine can wash and dry 9 lbs. of clothes in 50 minutes. Certain firms in Britain provide these machines for the benefit of work people.

Bad Both Ways

Old Ahmad of the antique shop was a pessimist.

"Well, Ahmed," remarked a friend, "how's business?"

"Terrible," was the reply. "If things are expensive, people cannot afford them, and if they are not expensive, people do not want them.

Join Balkan-ji-Bari

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. The organisation has its Units in Bombay, Gujerat, U.P. and Delhi Provinces. Everywhere children meet and have stories, songs, games, outings, etc., and a lot of mirth and merriment. Children belonging to other places also can be enrolled in the Association.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar— Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. Dada will be glad to receive letters from you any time, always.

—JAI HIND!

POPULAR SERIES ON CHILD-CARE

A booklet, "Your Child From Six to Twelve" recently published by the United States Children's Bureau is the latest in its series of parental guides on child-care and development. Previous publications, the first of which was produced over 30 years ago, include "Prenatal Care", "Infant Care", "Your Child From One to Six" and "Guiding The Adolescent"

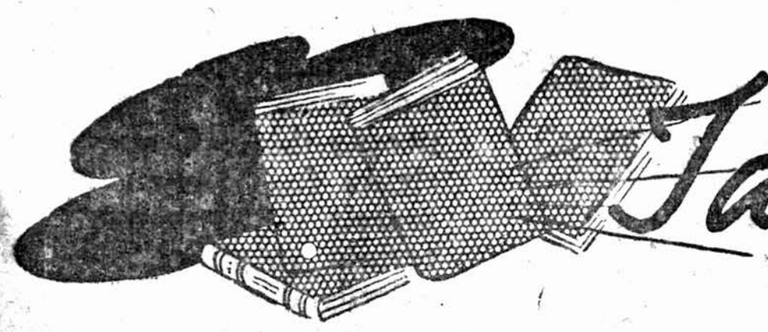
Prepared by experts and approved by committees of child-care specialists, all the booklets provide practical information on the bearing and rearing of children The earlier pamphlets have gone through many revisions to keep them up-to-date with current knowledge on the various phases of child-care and development.

About one-third of the 45,000,000 children in the United States fall within the age group covered by this newest publication by the Bureau, headed by Miss Katharine F. Lenroot. The booklet sketches the physical growth, skills, social progress, intellectual growth and activities characteristic of children for the age period covered. Although these facts are presented as descriptive of "normal" child development, the book states: "We want children who are lively and original, and not just carbon copies of the 'average' child."

Reasons for many childhood problems, from managing money to preparation for independent living are included in the pamphlet, and suggestions are made for overcoming them. It also contains sections on childhood diseases, how to prevent them and what to do in case of sickness or accident.

Like the other booklets in this series, the latest is sent free to some persons and groups in the United States especially interested in child-care. Copies also are sold at a low price. About 24,000,000 copies of previous pamphlets have been sold

The booklets have received worldwide circulation, and have been translated into some 24 languages.—USIS.



Talking of Books—

Ernest Hemingway Casts Literary Spell On Modern Youth

THE ARTICLE BELOW NARRATES HOW ERNEST HEMINGWAY, THE EMINENT AUTHOR-JOURNALIST WHO SHARED IN A UNIQUE WAY THE ADORATION OF THE YOUNG ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC, SHOT UP TO INTERNATIONAL FAME THROUGH HIS FAMOUS WAR NOVELS, A FAREWELL TO ARMS AND FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS. MR. HEMINGWAY'S THEME OF WORK CONSISTED MOSTLY IN VIOLENCE, VIOLENT ACTION AND VIOLENT DEATH. IT ALSO TELLS OF HIS FORMATIVE YEARS AND THE INFLUENCE NOTED NOVELISTS LIKE JAMES JOYCE, EZRA POUND AND GERTRUD STEIN HAD ON HIM.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY is probably the most famous living novelist in the English-speaking world. For years he has also been the strongest literary influence on the work of younger American novelists, and he has affected English writers, too. So the news that he is writing a novel about the second world war presages a literary event of the first importance, writes WALTER ALLEN in "The Leader Magazine".

There was a time, in the middle 'thirties, when it seemed as though Hemingway might turn out to be just another American writer who, having reached suceess, would be content to go on repeating in more or less debased versions the three or four brilliant early books which had made him famous; when the New York critic Max Eastman's remark, made in the course of a book review, 'Come out from behind the hair on your chest, Hemingway!" appeared to be a pretty shrewd comment on what was wrong with his writing. Few critics would consider it adequate today. But in those days Hemingway had yet to write 'For Whom the Bell Tolls', the noel which, whether it was wholly successful as a work of art or not, forced us to alter our conception of its author and of the way in which he was developing.

During War Years

In a way, all Hemingway's previous life and work seem like a preparation for the novel he is writing now. It is not simply that during the war he functioned, mainly as a newspaper correspondent, almost as a one-man Combined Operations unit. (He sailed his own yacht in the Caribbean as a U-boat chaser, in the spring of 1944 he was accredited to the R.A.F. in this country, with which he flew on a number of operational fflights; and, with the opening of the Second Front, he was in Normandy with the American Army and the Maquis, to such good purpose indeed that there was later a formal investigation by the American authorities to find out whether he had violated the Geneva Convention, which lays down the code of behaviour for war correspondents; it might have led to his being court-martialled, but instead it led to his being awarded the Bronze Star). Rather, it seems natural that sooner or later he should write a novel of the recent war because, more than any other novelist of our time, apart from the French writer Andre Malraux, who is now one of General de Gaulle's chief lieutenants in his French People's Rally, the abiding theme of his work has been violence, violent action, violent death; and, like Malraux, what he has written about he has first lived.

Hemingway will be fifty on July 21. He was born in Chicago, the second son of a doctor who was devoted to shooting and fishing and who taught him to love them, too. As a boy, he had plenty of opportunity to indulge in his devotion to them, for the Hemingways spent the summer months among the woods and lakes of the State of Michigan, where the doctor practised among the Indians. Hemingway described these days in his first collection of stoies, 'In Our Time', a book which recreates with the greatest vividness a boy's experience of and delight in the natural world and his first awareness of suffering, pain and love. From school, Hemingway went to the Kansas City 'Star' as a reporter, but by this time the United States was already in the war. He was rejected by the American Army because of an injury to an eye got while boxing, so he therefore, joined the American Red Cross and was sent to the Italian front. When he came back to Chicago in 1919, it was with an aluminium kneecap, a leg from which pieces of scrap metal are still working free, and two Italian decorations, the Croce de Guerra and the Medaglia d'Argento al Valore Militare.

Formative Period

But in 1921 he was back in Europe again reporting the war between Turkey and Greece for the Toronto 'Star'. The next six years he spent in Paris. They were formative years, for Paris during the 'twenties was, to an even greater extent than ever before or since, the literary and artistic centre of the world. James Joyce was there, and Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein; the latter two were especially influential on Hemingway. It was an ideal place for a young man who was learning to write—learning to write, moreover, as though no one had written in English before him, "commencing", as he has said, "with the simplest things, and one of the simplest of all and the most fundamental is violent death". His first novel, 'Fiesta', was published in 1926 With it, he arrived. He had devised a new language with which to express the disillusion of the times. With D. H. Lawrence, T. S. Eliot and Aldous Huxley, he shared the adoration of the literary young on both sides of the Atlantic, and for the next ten years or so in America, for a young writer not to model his style on Hemingways meant not to be in the fashion at all.

But it was his war novel, 'A Farewell to Arms', which brought him international fame and the fortune that goes with it; and it was then that the fabulous Hemingway of the 'thirties was born. For the next ten years his life at Key West, Florida was only interrupted by trips to Africa after big game. Writing, it seemed, had taken second place to violent action, and the work he produced at this time, the short stories 'Winner Take Nothing', the book on big game hunting, 'The Green Hills of Africa', and the novel 'To have and to Have not', not only showed no progress on his earlier books but often seemed perfunctory parodies of them.

And then came the war in Spain. Hemingway knew the country and its people well; it had inspired some of his best writing; and he threw himself into the struggle of the Spanish people against Franco with all his energy and all his money. To buy ambulances for the Government he worked as a correspondent at Madrid and at the front; with the Dutch 'cameraman, Joris Ivens, he made that fine film 'Spanish Earth'; most important of all, he wrote 'For Whom the Bell Tolls.'

Strange Accusations

Like every serious modern novelist, Hemingway has been accused in his time of being an immoral writer. Like every serious modern novelist, he is in fact a stern moralist. His task has been to find values to live by in a world which has seemed to him without values. The effect upon him of the 1914-18 war and his experiences in it cannot be exaggerated. It left him with a horror of the great abstractions, words like "sacred" "glory", "sacrifice," and an intense feeling of the meaninglessness of existence. The only things that a man could be sure of, he thought, were physical sensations. Ultimately, in this meaninglessnes only one fact counted, the fact of death. He says in "Death in the Afternoon", his book on bull-fighting:

"Someone with English blood has written: 'Life is real; life is earnest; and the grave is not its goal.' And where did they bury him, and what became of the reality and the earnestness? The people of Castilla have great common sense. They could not produce a poet who would write a line like that. They know death is the unescapable reality, the one thing any man may be sure of; the only security that it transcends all modern comforts and that with it you do not need a bath-tub in exery American home, nor, when you have it, do you need the radio...."

What matters to Hemingway is how a man meets death and its symbol, defeat. You may meet it, he implies in his finest work, those great short stories Fifty Grand and The Undefeated, with courage, with dignity, with stoic endurance, and by doing so, you wrest a kind of victory from death itself. Hemingway is the poet of the stiff upper lip.

So his heroes live according to a rigid code of honour. It is a warrior's code, reminiscent of that of the men a thousand years ago who wrote the Icelandic sagas and our own Old English heroic poetry. Basically, it is the same as Hemingway's code as a writer: "First, there must be talent ....Then there must be discipline.... Then there must be a conception of what it can be and an absolute conscience as unchanging as the standard meter in Paris, to prevent faking." Hemingway has a horror of taking. To avoid it, he evolved his famous style, laconic, hard, direct, a style of constant under-statement, which gains its effect as much by what it does not say as by what it does; a style made to transmit immediate physical sensation and which deliberately, avoids the consciously heroic and high-falutin', even though its very subject is often the heroic.

That it has been debased, vulgarised and parodied by a host of later American writers (and some English ones, too), the consciously "tough" school, who have taken over and exploited his obsession with violence without, however, taking over the code of honour which gives it meaning, must not hide from us the fact that, within its limits, it is one of the most efficient and at times most moving vehicles of expression that has ever been forged.

Opted Out Of Society

But the limitations of Hemingway's vision, at any rate up to 'For Whom the Bell Tolls', are self-evident. The vision produced a handful of great short stories, mostly in the collections 'In Our Time' and 'Men Without Women', and two very fine novels, 'Fiesta' and 'A Farewell to Arms.' But heroic as the Hemingway code may be, it is simply irrelevant to the lives of the enormous majority of men, who are not bullfighters, boxers, jockeys, professional fishermen, gangsters, and who, except on very rare occasions, generally in war, never come into contact with violence. It can offer no guidance to modern man confronted with most of the moral problems that modern existence puts before him.

Moscow Radio announced recently that Marshall N. A. Bulganin, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has been relieved of his duties as Minister of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and his place has been taken by Marshall of the Soviet Union Alexander N. Vassilevsky.

Hence the importance of 'For Whom the Bell Tolls', now that we learn that Hemingway is engaged on a war novel. We always knew that at describing violent action he was incomparable. We knew his consummate ability to handle a big scene: his account of the Italian retreat at Caporetto, in 'A Farewell to Arms', is unforgettable. But, until 'For Whom the Bell Tolls', Hemingway had always appeared as a man who had deliberately opted out of society, as Frederick, in 'A Farewell to Arms', had deliberately opted out of the war. So it seemed that the range of human experience his work was capable of taking in was altogether too small for him ever to be able to write a great novel, to cope with a subject like modern war. For modern war is an affair not of individuals but of anonymous millions who are civilians before they are soldiers and for whom, even in battle, Civvy Street, not war, is the reality.

Death a Different Angle

How, one would have asked ten years ago, can Hemingway possibly deal with war in their terms? 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' goes a long way towards providing an answer. Its theme, as the title, from a sermon by John Donne, implies, is still death; but it is death with a difference. The quotation from Donne continues: "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind." Hemingway had not shown any awareness of being involved in mankind before; but in 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' he identifies himself with a whole people. And at the end of that novel death is transcended in a way quite different from the stoic fatalism that had characterised his earlier writing. Robert Jordan, the American fighting for the Spanish Loyalists, dies but do you remember how he dies? He dies thinking. "The world is a fine place and worth the fighting for, and I hate very much to leave it." This positive note represents a very great step forward indeed. It suggests that the auspices for Hemingway's war novel are good.

Woman's Battle For Freedom

FIRST STEP TOWARDS LIBERATION OF ALL MANKIND

BY KALYANI KARLEKAR

Women, says Kalyani Karlekar, do not differ from men, as much as most people think. Consequently, rights for women are not merely a demand for certain privileges, but are equally the manifestation of woman's desire to share in the responsibilities and duties that society imposes.

Apart from the biological differences due to child-bearing, man and woman are very much like each other both mentally and physically. The other differences are either accidental or have developed out of long generations of habituations to certain practices and ideas. If propaganda and coercion can condition entire countries to particular ways of thought and life, it is not surprising that women, who have been coerced by men since the beginning of time, should have developed such acceptance of inferiority through special treatment.

Great and heroic women have been born in all ages and in all countries, but they have existed on sufference, merely because they had awakened a sense of romantic chivalry in the hearts of the men of that day. It is only in comparatively modern times that the rights of women (as formal legal rights) have come to the forefront.

Rights of human beings, irrespective of sex, are three-fold, i.e., social. political and economic.

Social rights mean dignity of person, irrespective of economic position, community, caste, class, race or sex; freedom of behaviour and culture and an equal command of respect in society. For women they mean the rights of free movement, education, choice of mode of living, independent living, monogamous marriage, divorce, etc.

Young women are dominated, not only by men but also by older women. Regular councils are held at which the smallest actions of the younger women are discussed and judgment for or against is pronounced.

Two-Fold Subjection

Here it must be pointed out that the subjection of women is not a matter of the subjection of women to men only. It is also the subjection of women to women. Within the framework of man's domination of society is the hierarchical system of household management in which some women hold commanding positions, in order of their age and husband's status. The duty of the young woman is of implicit obedience. This cult of modesty and sweetness serves as a smoke-screen for the curtailment of a great deal of their freedom.

Relationships which demand the attention and devotion of women are many. The mother or the mother-in-law is the constitutional monarch of the establishment. Her word is law within the scope of her limited powers. Younger women are held in subjection, not only for manual work in the house, but also in the matter of mental and physical development.

The richer and older women who constitute the ruling section, have a compelling influence on the behaviour of the younger women. Every action of the more dependent and junior women is placed on view at these meetings and sanction for or against is obtained. A young woman M.A. was forbidden by her mother to travel in a public conveyance lest some of their more aristocratic relatives came to know of it. A woman lecturer of a college was almost ex-communicated for registering her marriage with an eligible bachelor of a different caste.

The husband, as long as he himself is independent, is the lord and master of the married woman. The wife is conditioned to the acceptances of inferiority from the earliest childhood.

Lastly there are the children. It is possible for a woman to have too many or too few of them. Too many children, apart from being a source of financial burden involve physical exhaustion and additional work for the mother. She cannot bring them up with sufficient care. The only child, on the other hand, stands the risk of being spoilt by over-indulgence.

The family in which the couple is in full sovereignty, in co-operation with each other and a limited number of children is approximately the happiest and best balanced family.

Political rights, though apparently not as important as social rights, are actually at the root of all other

(Continued On Page 25)

Let us talk it over—

It is a pity that a woman whose heroic courage averted what might have been a sad drowning tragedy should remain unknown in this leading city of India.

It is not as if the incident which happened some time back was not recorded in the press. The "news hounds' did report the incident but all too wrongly. Perhaps that was natural because there was no spilling of blood which attracts these "hounds" even to the most obscure corner! Look at our newspapers, we get detailed accounts of stabbing cases, burning tragedies, accidents, tiffs between husband and wife and even seductions! However, deeds of heroism or kindliness by the common man often go unnoticed. That is a sad comment on the state of our Fourth Estate.....

Let me first narrate the incident. A big family of about 100 people had turned out at the mole station to bid good-bye to a young man sailing abroad. Some of the close relations had gone with him on board the ship. while others remained on the pier. The small circle of relatives standing on the upper deck suddenly got panic-striken. A young lady saw something fall ino the water and yelled "Mara XXX bhai dubi gayo". All others started screaming and running about. However, another lady without any loss of time took off her sari and lowered it in the water from the end to which a bunch of keys was tied. Somehow the bunch had got loose from the sari and it first dropped on the head of the man who had fallen into the water. It drew his attention to the length of cloth hanging from the deck. Instantly he caught hold of it and could thus mariage to keep floating. In the meantime the alarm was given and the ship's crew was on the spot to throw down the life-belt and save the person.

All that had appeared in the press—to my knowledge it was a solitary report—read something like this: "What might have been a drowning tragedy was averted at the docks by the timely help rendered by the ship's crew" Not a word about the lady's heroic action which had given hope to the drowning man that people around had noticed him and were trying to help him out.

By some strange coincidence I got some inkling of the real story behind the whole episode. I got the lady's name and address. She was willing to see me but definitely averse to let anything come in the newspapers I went to her place with doubts in my own mind. After all, she was a widow.... Down through the ages, Hindu society had taught her self-abnegation She was never to come in public gaze.... Her lot was to slave and hold day-long communion with the gods on high.... Would the lady be persuaded to give a press interview....That would mean focussing the limelight on her The blame would be on me if she should be pestered on account of the forced publicity

When I met her there were two more ladies present in the big, well-furnished drawingroom. The preliminaries over, I came to my point but before saying anything the lady dispelled my sneaking hopes of getting her consent to publishing the interview. To my discomfort, the other ladies also toed her line I had to face a treble handicap! So I put her a leading question: "How did it strike you that you could help your nephew just with the sari? You must have wondered how the people would judge your action of stripping yourself of the sari?"..

"The idea came as if in a flash" she answered. "XXX bhai had to be saved somehow. The people around didn't even know what exactly had happened. There was much confusion....The fear of what people might say never touched my mind..My predominating thought was to save the boy Besides. I had my blouse and the 'lenga' on." What she said was true but still the act needed unique presence of mind and courage too. After all. how many Indian women would have behaved in a similar manner? They would die ten times than take off the sari in view of others So many must be actually dying every day whenever the sari catches fire near the 'chula" or stove. They must keep their modesty intact even if it meant getting charred to death!

Against this background Mrs. Y's act appears as an example of rare courage. This view appealed to the other ladies who gradually came round to my point of view. But still the lady was adamadnt. "I acted on the promptings of the Almighty. He gave me courage and saved the poor boy. What have I done?" she kept on arguing. This line of thought was natural for a person of her religious temperament. All the same I had to convince her that her act should not fail to serve as an example to our women. "How was it possible," I asked her, "to achieve this object if the whole story was not known to the people?" This was begging the question but I had to do it. Ultimately, she agreed but on the condition that I get sanction of the head of the family

I agreed as it did not seem a serious hurdle; I had gathered that this person was highly educated, well-read and widely travelled. But I was to be disillusioned! The family head gave the ruling: Nothing was to come in the press. The incident was not a good omen and it was best to forget all about it.

I had lost. As for the lady herself, she had no regrets, not-withstanding her conversion to my view-point. But I couldn't leave the place without cursing the Hindu traditions of life which have tyrannised over women. with the help of religion, law and social customs. Had such an incident occurred in England or America, the lady would have become a national hero. But this is India and the lady must remain unknown and unhonoured! !

—*Leela*

Even modern women suffer from arbitrary restrictions on their freedom. One young woman M.A. was forbidden by her mother to travel in a public conveyance in case any of their wealthy relatives should notice her.

MANGO RECIPES

We are fast approaching the mango season but the market stalls are already bursting with the raw fruit which can be treated in different ways to give a variety of pickles and chutneys.

MANGO CHUTNEY

Have 5 medium-sized green mangoes, well washed and pealed. 8 ozs. sugar, salt to taste, 1 teaspoonful each of black pepper, jhira (white and black variety) menthi seed. and 6 ounces vinegar

First bruise the mango on a pounding stone. Fry the menthi and white jhira in a little quantity of sweet oil and grind all the massala into a fine powder and mix with salt. Add sugar to the mango and then the spices. Mix well, pour in the vinegar, and put in a jar. Keep the chutney in the sun occasionally.

If you do not like vinegar then here's one more recipe. Take 2 raw mangoes; wash, peel and cut into long pieces Keep ready ½ teaspoon menthi and chilli powder, 1 spoonful massala (jhira, dhania, cloves and cassia leaves fried in oil and powdered) and gur a little less than half the quantity of mango slices

Heat some oil in a pan add two pinches of mohary and a small piece of asafoetida. Put in the mango pieces and cover for a minute or so. Mix all the ingredients and add a cup of water. Cook on slow fire until the pieces are tendered and the liquor turns into a paste. Having no vinegar in it this variety does not stay for long.

MANGO PICKLES

1/2 seer mangoes, 3/4 tollan jhira, 4 tollahs salt, 1/2 seer mustard oil. (Til oil may also be used instead).

Wash the mangoes and allow to dry, pare and remove the stones cut into pieces and bruise them. Place in a thick cloth and sqeeze out the acidic juice. Mix the jhira, salt and, if you like. a handful of bruised ginger Make into balls. Cover with leaves and place in the sun to dry Then take off the leaves and put thse ball in oil. This pickle stays long.

HOLY MAN'S SEAT

(Continued from page 27)

shout of warning and walked ahead quickly. He now espied another man, and another stepping up the ledge. Still there were others on the street quite a number of them, making for the house. He was puzzled; he rubbed his eyes with the back of a hand, but no, it was no illusion, a crowd WAS there. AREY, AREY, KAUN HAI! he shouted again at the top of his voice at those people, and also to rouse his neighbours. The night was chilly and the whole whole neighbourhood was under a heavy quilt of sleep. No one stirred excepting his visitors.

He stopped in front of his house on the street now looking at a crowd only a few steps away each one of which seemed strange. They were men and women undoubtedly but each of them appeared to be of a transparent and luminous body in spite of being clothed as if made of a substance through which he could see the moon-light clearly. He stood still for a moment and his thoughts went back to the holy man; it must be him who had tricked him with some queer Tantric trick or something else to make him see this vision. But the thought of thieves overpowered his mind as he remembered the amount of cash he had in the house. They must all be theives and he wondered that his small town held so many of them. He picked up a large and hard clot of earth and hurling it mightily at the queer assemblage throated a warning again. The lump went through the body of the crowd all right but it struck a wall to scatter in pieces without apparently hurting anyone.

The crowd seemed to disperse for a moment making a passage for him. Gangadas went up the ledge with a spring and unlocked the front door. As he did so the westerly moonlight streamed into the room. He smiled to himself that nothing was wrong but as he turned to shut the door his visitors appeared one by one in an unending queue and pushed him in. The room because full with their strange presence and yet more were outside. Gangadas became frightened now and urged by fear he elbowed a way through the throng and rushed into the house, to the courtyard adjoining the room. But he was followed and the crowd filled the much larger space of the courtyard too. The moon was shining unimpeded on the courtyard giving Gangadas clear view of things and he scanned the faces of the visitors—dead faces and death masks all with the gruesome frightening sickening grimaces of corpses.

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STRANGELY—, or naturally because of his life-long association with the dead this discovery that all these were dead people helped Gangadas to recover his composure. He loked askance at the innumerable faces as it appeared as if they had something to say to him. Inded, they all spoke—these bodyless shapes. No, it wasn't exactly speech that they made but they uttered strong whispers like the wind whispering into a crevice

The whispers came in waves, "Gangadas, Gangadas," they said clearly, "we were good God-fearing people on earth, you made us ghosts! You have sent us to ghostand! And then the accusation went on repeatedly, you have made us ghosts! and ghosts, ghosts "ghosts ghosts!" ghosts!" the whispers bewailed in a strange macabre blood-curdling refrain. This refrain went on for some time The whispers struck mortal fear in Gangadas as the moon was hid by a dark passing cloud casting the courtyard into a deep shadow which intensifies fear. Gangadas was now in a cold death sweat.

Now a woman separated herself from the crowd and came forward to him. "You know me, Gangadas?" she asked. "You remember the banker's wife? I am she. You not only made me a ghost but you stole my bangles and regarded my youngdead body with desire I am not only a ghost but a dirty unclean polluted ghost! Your desire yet burns me!" The apparition wept aloud and tears seemed to trickle down her face.

Gangadas winced as if struck on the jaw.

Another came forward and said, "I am your father's creation, a ghost hovering between earth and heaven for fifty years with no hope of redemption."

Then arose a cry in many whispering voices, "We curse you, we accuse you. Come with us and be a ghost yourself. Come, come" and ghostly arms were stretched at him.

And then began a grim cadaverous dance parade around him. They seemed to make room for this dance. In the midst of this ghostly terpsichorean orgy stood he, a living man, and round and round him danced a file of charred bodies, of skeletons picked clean by birds, of bodies with the flesh dropping off in chunks, of mangled bodies half devoured by tortoises and other denizens of the watery deep. Round and round danced the file and every death mask laughed without a sound.

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Gangadas's nephew had gone somewhere, as he used to do in the nights when there wasn't any work to do. quite tipsy. The moon had waned throwing everything under deep shadows. The open door surprised him and cleared his head. He went in with great misgivings and anxiety and lighted a match There was nothing wrong with the room, nothing missing, only, his uncle's bed was not spread on the cot, he had not slept in aparently.

He bolted the door from inside and lighting a lamp went into the house. There in the courtyard Gangadas was lying stretched upon his back and on his chest was squatting the grim Sadhu of the river-bank in a meditative posture with his eyes closed and his palms open on his knees with the thumbs clawed in.

Struck with indescribable horror his heart seemed to stop and he fell down in a swoon.

Joint Chiefs of Staff meet General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, (2nd from right) Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C. General Eisenhower is on leave from the Presidency of Columbia University, New York, for this special assignment with the National Military establishment. The main problems to be tackled are completion of the unification programme and the maintenance of the nation's armed strength.
PHOTO SHOWS:—L. to R.:—
General Hoyt. S. Vanenberg, Chief of Staff U. S. Air Force, Admiral Louis Denfeld, Chief of Naval Operateions; General Eisenhower, and General Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

WORLD'S NEWEST FASCIST DICTATOR

(Continued from page 4)

not like the original "Greater Syria" plan, as it gave too much strength to Britain's hand. Zaim, bitterly anti-British, backs the American scheme. Greater Syria, roughly as before, but this time linked up with Turkey—"the only strong people in the Middle East". This would help America (now completely in control at Ankara) to counter-balance British-backed Abdullah and Nuri Said. All-in-all, an interesting picture of power-politics—if one is far enough away from the Middle East to look at it from such a detached viewpoint.

Syria and Lebanon are the most advanced countries of the Middle East. Only the workers of Damascus and Beirut have the organisation and political understanding to frustrate the plans of the West. This is the fact which makes the Syrian Coup so important, far beyond Syrian frontiers. And this, of course, is why Colonel Husni Zaim is now the world's newest Fascist dictator.

BEWARE OF BORES!

(Continued from Page 2)

hears your questions. Then all of a sudden he waves to someone in the other corner, finishes the coffee in one swing and gets up. He tells he will talk to a friend for a minute and walks away. The same story is repeated there too. Thus he ricochets from one table to another and his 'not out' performance goes on till the clock comes to the rescue of his victims and the place closes down. "The game is over for the day." He talks very little; but he is a bore all the same.

The perfect bore seems really as elusive as Pimpernal. May his tribe decrease!

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I asked a literature student what he has to say about it. He ran his fingers through his hair and told me, "Bore? Ah! Very interesting, very interesting indeed! The word, if I am not mistaken, has been used from 1750, though its etymology is rather dubious, According to Murray, however, early quotations imply a French derivative. Bore literally means making a hole. But if you are referring to 'bore' meaning, to, er-er, weary by tedious talk, well, it has been used...."

"What I'd like to know is...." I interrupted.

"Wait, wait, I am coming to that. It can be traced to its Anglo-Saxon form BORIAN or Common Teutonic, let me see, er-er-....ah, yes, BOR; in Latin you have FORARE—to bore. I don't quite remember the Greek for it, yes! I get it now. It's PHAROS to plough...."

"Thanks a lot, I understand it all right now," said I and shut him off.

It has all been "vain, weary vain, my weary search to find "out what a perfect bore really means. Yesterday I had a long discussion with a prominent lawyer, an old bean, and a veritable bore himself. This man had earned the name not by any fluke but by consistent practice. When he talked, between subject and predicate you could finish a conversation with another; between sentences, you could finish reading Carlyle's "French Revolution."

For the first half an hour of the talk he was very animated and spoke with great emotion and gusto. When I started going great guns about my point of view he became more and more quiet. I could see he was being floored. At the end of an hour and a half, he just nodded his head to anything I said. At the end of two hours, I knew his game was up when he casually took up that morning's newspaper and started scanning it. I told him a bore was one who insisted on talking about himself when you wanted to talk about yourself. That was a knock-out blow! The Coup de grace came when I quoted Byron's lines:

"Society is now one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes; the
Bore and the Bored."

When I said I ought to be going, he immediately folded the paper shook hands with me warmly and profusely thanked me for coming.

This morning I met his junior. He was in a breathless hurry and apologised for not stopping to chat with me. "Boss is in an awful temper this morning", he said. "He says he had to get up early at four because some terrific bore had been to his house last evening and wasted a couple of hours of his time."

WOMAN'S BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 24)

rights because the political structure of a state can change or modify human life in all its aspects.

Coming back to the question of social rights, we next have economic rights which are the rights of owning, inheriting and of equal opportunity of earning money.

The true meaning of rights is full rights for all and not a graduated scale with different degrees of rights for different grades of people. But such equality has not been yet accepted even for men. Some men are to be born to rule and some to be ruled. Theories of "white-supremacy", "Herrenvolk", "Class-dictatorship", etc., are born out of this mentality. It is still difficult for the world to put into practice the equality of all human beings, though the idea has been accepted theoretically by numerous international organisations.

Objections to equal rights for women have been raised on the grounds that the majority of women being occupied in house-work, these rights are not necessary for them. Women are also said to be incapable of discharging social and political obligations and economic functions properly. But in spite of all traditions, women have been continually working outside their homes. Their services have been often found to be essential and, in some types of work, they have done better than men. On the above qualifications and on the simple logic of being human beings, any curtailment of rights of women is unjustifiable.

On the other hand, it must be realised that the demand for rights is not a craving for mathematical equality, neither is it a crude competition. Rights involve responsibilities to the individual concerned and to society at large. A desire to shoulder these is the only true urge for striving after rights.

Rights are useless, even harmful, where responsibilities are not discharged steadily and conscientiously. —Lack of knowledge in the use of rights involves the same dangers. But irresponsibility is no monopoly of women. Men also are only too prone to succumb to these bad practices.

The diffusion of freedom and power in society can only be permanently effective if it is accompanied by a diffusion of knowledge, the education of the mind and its faculties. Lack of this leads to subjection, to the deceit and demagogy of power politics, to surrender of rights to leaders who may be good or bad.

The balance is not difficult to achieve. Some care on the part of the state, some consideration and respect on the part of the man and a greater sense of responsibility in the woman, will create conditions under which a harmonic combination of personal care and social duties can be achieved.

Continuous application to one type of work is soul-killing to both man and woman. A source of escape, a second string to the fiddle, is an absolute spiritual necessity. A happy balance between two types of work affords this relief of variation to jaded nerves, for variety is not only "the spice" but the mainspring of life.

Morality is the complement of education in the discharge of duties. The modern idea of morality is demonquick to degenerate into immorality. Bertrand Russel in "The Future of Civilisation", has emphasised the necessity of "goodness" but is pessimistic about the possibility of the existence of such good men and women who will devote themselves for the good of the world. Ross has analysed conscience as "the fear of public opinion" which shows equal disbelief in the inherent goodness of man.

Emancipation Or Liberation?

Politics is notorious for malpractices, and religion is no guarantee for morality. Genuine moral sense is based on the aesthetic ground of good taste. A good man is one who finds bad practices ugly and repelling and is attracted naturally towards good. True goodness is thus not a matter of luck but of the cultivation of taste. It is achievable by all, provided the circumstances are created.

Mankind is not so poor as to be devoid of a handful of such men and women of "sweetness and light," of knowledge combined with morality, whose work will be creative, constructive and not destructive. The practice of agitating the blind, ignorant masses should be abandoned by these people and they should see to the education of each individual to the standards achieved by them. The pernicious habit of thinking of the common people as the "masses" will then give place to respect and appreciation of each individual and his potentialities.

When this outlook on life is adopted by a good number of men and women, the question of the emancipation of women will resolve itself into the liberation of all human beings.—I.P.F.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

PREMIER WITHOUT A CONSTITUENCY!

The Week's mixed bag contains Prime Minister's visit to London, opting out from office of the Vindhya Pradesh Miinistry and acrobatics of Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar vis-a-vis the formation of the East Punjab Ministry.

The Prime Minister's London visit has a profound importance for India. The stakes are high, the issue being India's place in the Commonwealth. The issue is no longer of opting out of the Commonwealth. Bereft of verbiage, the issue is whether India can retain both her status of a sovereign independent republic and the Commonwealth link. The Prime Minister says, that she can. In a recent interview, he gave to the "Daily Mail's" representative, Mr. Ward Price. the Prime Minister said:—

"It ought not be difficult to fit in a Republican State into the framework of Commonwealth."

The problem focusses on the position of the British King in the framework of Free, Independent, Sovereign Union of Indian Republic.

Loyalty And King

Let me quote the great British Constitutionalist Sir Ivor Jennings on this issue. In his recent book, the British Commonwealth of Nations. Sir Ivor says:—

"There is strictly speaking, no national flag, no national anthem and no name for a citizen of the United Kingdom. The statute of Westminster in 1931 repealed the Colonial Laws Validity Act in so far as it applied to Dominions and authorized the Parliament of a Dominion to repeal or amend Imperial Acts."

The King of England held his throne by virtue of an Act of Parliament. If the Dominions could repeal Imperial Legislation, they could equally abolish the King and become republic. And yet, to quote Sir Ivor again, "the common loyalty is not to the United Kingdom but to the King, the symbol of free association as the Balfour Declaration calls him, or the symbol of co-operation as Eire", till yesterday called him. "Loyalty to Canada is learned in Canada as loyalty to Wales and Scotland are learned. But their loyalty to their own country includes a remoter loyalty to King and Commonwealth."

Eire's Case

Eire has always been a special case. It had created what is virtually a republic in a monarchial commonwealth, a republic which remained ostentatiously neutral, while Great Britain was threatened with invasion, and denied to the Royal Navy the use of Irish harbours. It is significant that the great Irish leader, Mr. de Valera who opposed formal allegiance with Britain during the sixteen years he was in office, boycotted the celebrations when Eire formally became a republic because of his belief that the British King, as its head for External Affairs would help complete the unity of Ireland. Could not the same belief in the ultimate unity of India be a governing reason for retaining the British King as the head of the Indian Republic for External Affairs?

The status of Dominions was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926 in the following words:

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

In internal matters, the freedom of the Dominions is shown in all vital issues. The Governor General is appointed by the King on the advice of the Dominion Prime Minister, whose counter-signature is added to the Commission under the sign manual.

(2) The Governor-General represents the King only and is no way he is the agent of the Imperial Government.

(3) The Crown has now the obligation to act on the advice of the Dominion Ministry as regards the assent to the Bills and the British Government cannot now advise the king.

(4) The Parliament of a dominion can legislate with extra-territorial effect to exactly the same extent as the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

(5) As reported earlier, the Dominion Parliament can repeal any act whatever passed by the Imperial Parliament so far as India is concerned.

(6) No act of the British Parliament is extendable to India after August 15, 1947.

Diplomatic Relations

Apropos external affairs, in all matters of the United Nations, each Dominion is quite independent of the United Kingdom. Its representatives at the United Nations Assembly are not accredited by the King. Dominions are, in like manner autonomous in relations to the International Labour Organisations. Dominions can be represented at foreign countries and receive foreign ministers when they so desire. In all cases of treaties concluded by Dominions full powers to sign and ratification are issued by the King. Dominion Governments can conclude agreements informally with foreign governments, without royal intervention of any kind.

It is however, an obligation laid down that every part of the Commonwealth should inform the other parts of its intention to negotiate so that the other parts may decide whether their interests are so much affected as to render them desirous of a joint negotiation or of making representation as to their interests. There are, however, no rules defining the cases in which there must be signatures of all parts of Commonwealth.

Mutual Protection

India, in the last one and a half year has opened diplomatic relations with a large number of foreign powers and has concluded a number of trade agreements with several of them. without any intervention by the British Government. In theory and in practice, India is free, sovereign and independent. No association, however, can last if it were purely for the benef.. of one party. The Commonwealth would have been dissolved long ago, if it were for the sole advantage of Great Britain. Let me refer to the question of defence. As Sir Ivor Jennings puts it, 'The British Commonwealth is not merely a mutual admiration society or an association of bosom friends. It is also a mutual protection society. The mutual protection has been a fact of history, and every potential aggressor knew that any attack on any dominion was ipso facto an attack on the whole Commonwealth. Nor is this all: in a world which depends, in part at least, on powerfi the fact that behind every Dominion has lain the whole power of the British Commonwealth has been of major importance.'

Mr. Ward Price, in his interview with the Prime Minister regarded India's attitude as "a desire to enjoy the benefits of the Club without paying a subscription". He was referring to the defence obligations. The question is whether any other member of the Club pays any subscription. There are no obligations of any Dominion to the United Kingdom so far as the Defence is concerned. Canada has no forces, military. naval or air beyond the minimum necessary for the maintenance of order and the air patrol of the forests to detect forest fires. The Union of South Africa has effective but small permanent force and a larger trained citizen force fully prepared to suppress any native unrest. The Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand have systems of compulsory training of youth for Home Defence. Surely this could not be regarded as paying any subscription.

Old Boys' Association

The conception of Commonwealth in regard to defence is better put by Sir Ivor Jennings. He regards the Commonwealth as an old boys' association. "Old Chip's up against it; let's rally round and help him. Old Chip may or may not be grateful, but the old boys certainly convince themselves that there is nobody like an old boy and no place so worthy as the old school." Commonwealth has held together on that basis and if the London conference were to treat India as one of the old boys, India would not disown the old school, notwithstanding the provocations from Pakistan and teasings from some sections in India.

India's stakes are equally large. Firstly she has to build her own defences. India's army has reached a very high degree of efficiency and stability. It is not so with the Navy and Air Force, both of which are in their infancy. India's opting out of the Commonwealth may mean the withdrawal of all British personnel from India, who are at present engaged in training Indians and in building up her air and naval defences. Secondly, with India's uncertain attitude, Anglo-American bloc is not likely to help her with equipment to build her defences. The Congress is quoted against its own past history on this important issue. But history is not policy and the Congress Rulers shall have to frame a policy, which is best suited to India's interest.

Commonwealth Relations

There is another aspect of this question, namely whether India is to stand alone or has to have some friends. The problem does not arise, if the choice is to stand alone, come what may. If India has to have some friends, prudence would require the selection from those whom India has known and who can render her the utmost assistance. In the world context of today power blocs have reached a stage when whosoever is not with them, is regarded a foe. With huge development programme before her, can India ignore the potentialities of help from the Anglo-American alliance? Destiny of a nation is not governed by sentiments but by cold logic of facts.

Looking from all sides, India, it would be thus seen, does not stand to lose, if she were to retain her Commonwealth link. The old formula under which the British King may become the first citizen of India does not fit in constitutionally, as the King cannot be a citizen. India may adopt Mr. de Valera's formula in which the British King will become the head of the Indian Republic for External Affairs. One thing in this gallery of speculations is certain, namely, that India's Prime Minister could be depended upon to do the right thing for India. He would not barter away India's freedom for mere sentiment or emotionalism nor would he consent to an arrangement, which would go against the highest interests of this country. India shall have to lend him her fullest measure of support in his most difficult and delicate task.

Vindhya Pradesh Affairs

The resignation of the Vindhya Pradesh Ministry and the taking over of its administration by the Centre has not come here as a surprise. Rumblings of the impending crash were audible for some months. By ordering an enquiry into the allegations against the Ministry, Sardar Patel has put the fear of God in the other Ministers. Such a step must lead to the purity of administration allround. it is claimed here.

One view here is that the setting up of Ministries in Indian stalls was not altogether a wise step. In the last analysis, the ministers are the nominees of the Congress High Command. In the existing state of administration in the state unions, a strong driving power, taking his authority from the Centre would have been more useful. Administration does not generally react softly to too rapid a change. It was, after all, a change from one man's absolute rule. The recent amendment to Covenants, vesting paramountcy in the Centre, however, may remedy the defects of playing at democracy in the Indian States.

The case of the Eastern Punjab Ministry has created some excitement and comments here. Here again to have entrusted this frontier province to a Ministry is regarded a mistake. The Centre has so far spent over twenty crores of rupees on this province, without much appreciation from the people of the Province. The Auditor-General of India has said some very unpleasant things in regard to the manner and method of how this huge amount of money has been spent.

The second equally big mistake was to nominate the non-Muslim refugee members from the Western Punjab to the Eastern Punjab Assembly. The well known story of "Camel and the tent" would illustrate the tactics of these refugee members. First they demanded a place in the legislature, then a place in the cabinet, and ultimately they have brought down the whole cabinet.

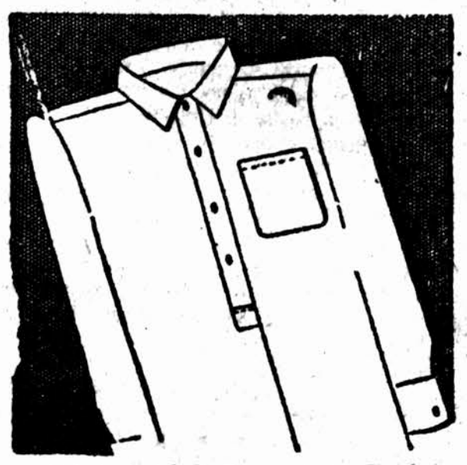
Punjab Politics

The Punjab politics are shaping on the French model, where no Ministry is regarded as stable. Three weeks ago. the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly re-elected unanimously Dr. Gopichand Bhargava as their leader. Thanks to wire cuttings and wire pullings, Dr. Gopichand had to resign after a fortnight and his rival, from the West Punjab, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, was elected the leader by the same Congress Party. His debut in office was very colourful. He performed an Arya Samaj Hawan, at which he renounced the world and became a sanyasi. He ordered the case examination of the R.S.S. men in detention declaring that no one would be detained, unless he must be detained. His assurance to Sikhs, if any, were not disclosed. In advance of forming his Ministry, he approached the Governor of the Province to administer oath of office to him. He sucessfully dodged Sardar Patel in the matter of selecting his Ministers. He had to be pulled up. A section of "highly democratic press" in Delhi has poured venom on the Congress High Command for its interference with Mr. Sachar's ministry making. All is done in the name of democracy and parliamentary institutions. Now democracy has known ministers without portfolio, or without parliamentary rank. But no parliamentary democracy has yet known Premiers and Ministers without constituencies. The Premier-elect of East Punjab has no constituency in the province. At his best, he is a nominated member. The Act of 1935 does not recognise nominated members except in the upper houses. But no nominated member has yet become a Minister in India, much less Premiers. If it would have been a valid argument, if the election of these nominated members was criticised as the negation of Parliamentary democracy. But to support a Premier without a constituency and attack the High Command for its attempts to secure a stable ministry is neither consistency nor logic

Party Factions

Party faction has been the bane of Punjab politics. In West Punjab, the Pakistan Government, presumably actuated by Parliamentary instincts, has suppressed the Ministry and ushered in the Governor's Rule, all because of party factions. The Congress High Command knowing Punjab politicians inside out and in order to give it stability has decided to set up a composite ministry in the Punjab. In doing so, it has invited upon itself the odium of a section of the local press or the simple reason that a stable ministry would deprive them of spicy copy. What the Congress High Command should have done was to entrust the administration to the Centre.

The Punjab is a very difficult province. It is the frontier province of India. It includes highly inflammable material, namely the Hindu and Sikh refugees. Over and above, the Sikh problem still remains unsolved. A large part of expenditure is still borne by the Centre. Under these conditions. the Centre cannot divest its responsibilities and assign to itself the role of a mere spectator of Parliamentary institutions. Kashmir affair is still in the boiling pot. "Liberty when men act in bodies is power" says Burke. The High Command had to see how the body of men would act under Mr Sachar, so that the power was not used against the best interests of India. Democracy, after all, is not unalloyed liberty. It has to be fashioned by the measure of men functioning as Ministers.



A SHORT STORY:

HOLY MAN'S SEAT

BY S. MUZUMDAR

People called him Gangadas, that is, the servant of the Ganges. He was, indeed, intimately associated with that noble and sacred river. Most of the twenty-four hours of a day he was found by the river—burning dead bodies or preparing a pyre to receive a fresh corpse; for, that was his profession.

No one in this small town served the Ganges so continuously and assiduously as he did. Thus his name Gangadas was fully justified.

Burning dead bodies was his hereditary trade. It came into his family with his grandfather when this town was just a big village and had not grown into its present dimensions and importance. His grandfather was a good, class Brahmin read in Hindi and just a little in Sanskrit and working as the village priest. Quite accidentally he caught this trade which was more lucrative than that of a priest, but thereby he became degenerate and a pariah among the upper castes, and degenerate his family remained ever since. He earned the name of Gangadas here, though elsewhere his kind is known as Gangaputra—son of the Ganges. His son got this name from him with his trade, and now the name sticks to the grandson, our present hero. The second Gangadas was illiterate but knew the details of the ritual from early practice, and the wordy part of it by rote. And the third Gangadas had done the same and remained unlettered.

In his mouth the incantation for consigning the dead to the elements and a radiant blessed state after death retained the Sanskritic euphony but lost all meaning in the jumble of words twisted and coined by him. Those who engaged him for such an important service—there was no escaping him—were either too grief-stricken or ignorant to notice that the chant was not pure and as it should be. No one cared, and all who came to him accepted everything done as in order and correct.

Saint or sinner, good or evil, every person covets a life in heaven after death and all our earthly rituals are directed towards that aim. Everyone dies with the name of God uttered into his ears and when dead, his soul duly and formally consigned to the gods for his life in heaven. This final wish is of man's own devising and Gangadas was the sole custodian of a very important ritual. With him lay the duty of offering the dead to the elements through fire—of its body composition water to water, air to air, and dust to dust, and his soul to a state of suspension and, finally, to heaven.

Gangadas never realised these meanings nor was he ever called upon to do so. With him his trade formulae only mattered. He, with his long iron-shod pole in hand, directed the ritual and his own part consisted of chanting the funeral formula and stirring the fire now and then. All this was mechanical but it was the fee which concerned him most. There was a fee of three rupees for each corpse and there were takings which consisted of the shroud and other coverings and the bed which a corpse came in. The takings varied accordingly as the dead was rich or poor, they varied from silks and shawls to rags. In the case of a married woman many didn't like her ornaments to be taken off. Invariably a corpse came with a gold piece in its mouth. These were his precious takings. After all, the business of cremating was not without its golden reward.

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Gangadas sold all these things in the market. As a pyre was burnt down and washed off the river-bank by the mourners, Gangadas himself and the urchins he hired dived into the waters and recovered the precious metal and, sometimes, precious stones. His father and grandfather had done the same and all this accounted for his two-storied brick-built and lime-washed house in a hamlet entirely of huts, and his ponies and a herd of cows and buffaloes.

Gangadas, by dint of his constant observation and experience, could size up a funeral party and the status of the dead and what the party would bring him. Accordingly he varied his services. Where it was merely a matter of three rupees and poor takings consisting of a few cotton things or rags he shortened the ritual and abbreviated the chant, otherwise he added some fervour to them and went his full length. Several times a day, in good trading season he uttered the important prayer but it never went beyond his lips to touch his mind as the profit part of the ritual did, has eyes narrowed or widened according to that prospect. While the town worked for good health Gangadas, in a lean season, prayed—the only time he ever prayed—for an epidemic to come and bring him many many clients. His forbears had burnt away two generations of men and women, and he was burning the third and was happy with his job. It didn't matter to him that he had no wife and children, his wife died without an issue when he was a young man. But his nephew was there, now his help and apprentice, to become the fourth Gangadas and to take good care of the fourth generation in the town—a sure unwavering clientele.

He had built a small hut on the burning ghat which served him as a resting place and also as a temporary store. One afternoon the bank was clear of any pyre and he was sorting out the things he had collected that day when a deep voice greeted him, "God be with you, son". He raised his head to see a hermit with dangling matted hair and an awful thick beard. All this and a broad vermillion mark on his forehead made the visitor of very austere visage

"Welcome, father', he cried and reached out his right arm to touch the Sadhu's feet. "Stay here if you so desire, Baba".

Such holy people visited the burning place now and then. Some came and went away in a few hours while others came to stay for a day or two and from their seat watched a burning body perhaps contemplating about the futility of mortal life, a sort of spiritual exercise these people needed for emancipation which could be had only in a place like this where men were reduced to ashes.

The Sadhu spread his coarse mat under a high sand-bank away from the hut and made a crackling fire with some half-burnt logs, the remnant of a pyre that Gangadas gave him. He didn't want much to make himself comfortable and he stayed on. Gangadas held holy men in great respect; he gave him food and the strong warming smoke these Sadhu people must have when they keep in the open in wintry days and, particularly, when a night is raw. He was glad to have such a guest with him as the Sadhus brought him luck. In a few days the two became good friends.

●

A QUIET evening fire and no work to do usuallly inspire a chat and as the two sat smoking and talking of many things one night the Sadhu asked, "How many people have you burnt away so far, Gangadas?".

"I began independently at twenty, father, and now I am fifty-two", the other man replied, "It must be many many thousands, but I have lost count. This town becomes very bad during the rains and immediately after and I have much work to do. Yes, it must be many thousands, seventy, eighty, may be a lakh, Baba".

Gangadas was much pleased and elated as the Sadhu always talked his shop, of things of his immediate interest. Most often he exaggerated things. One night, a few days later, he was with the Sadhu sharing his smoke and for the usual chat before he made for his home. The Sadhu gave him a pot of "bhang" to drink and as the talk went on he said on a sudden "Gangadas give me a corpse. I want one badly for my meditation and that's why I have come to you and waited so many days. It's not every Gangadas who can serve a Sadhu thus. You are a good and loyal man and should you give me what I want you will earn great merit. Besides I shall give you my blessings and absolve you of all your sins".

This request came as a sudden shock to Gangadas and an uncanny feeling arose in him which, however, passed away as he remembered that he had heard from his father long ago that there are very rare Tantric hermits who use corpses as seats for meditation and that such strange gruesome people also raise the dead whenever they like and work magic and many miracles. He stared at the Sadhu fascinated. The holy man's sombre face was lit by the glow of the log-fire and he looked intently at Gangadas who felt as if a sort of malaise or an influence was creeping over him, and there was a compelling feeling in him to say 'yes' at once to the Sadhu's strange demand. Yet he reflected for a moment and at last promised him a dead body when one came handy. He went on to explain that there were poor people who could not afford to pay his full fee and the full cost of a pyre. They mostly left their dead charred to be thrown into the waters and to be finally eaten up by tortoises. He would give the Sadhu such a corpse.

"No, my son," the Sadhu replied, "I don't want a charred or mangled corpse. I want an entire and a fresh one, for example, as you will be if you die this instant. And I want it tonight as it is every auspicious for such kind of worship. I feel I will get what I want this very night at the right hour."

His eyes blazed and Gangadas winced at this terrible suggestion.

The hermit laughed drily and said, "Don't be afraid, ought not to be frightening to you. Plently is yours, my son, may more plenty come to you. But how can good come to you as you are full of sin? Yes, you are full of sin as I reckon it and a sinner you win die unless you make proper and ample amends in your life-time.

'How have I sinned, father?" Gangadas objected. "I have done my work as it came to me to do. My business is with the dead and not with the living and the dead give one no cause for sinning. Is not sinning the outcome of relations with the living alone?"

"Gangadas, you are far from being correct. You may not have done harm to the living but you have swindled thousands upon thousands of the dead by not giving them the correct rites and absolving wholesome MANTRAMS, wholesome for their souls. Whatever you utter is nothing having neither meaning not sancity. Your mind is always fixed upon the money and things you get. You have sent all those thousands and thousands neither to hell now to heaven but to the ghostland. This river-bank, this town are only full of ghosts and unredeemed spirits since your father's day, because of him and you."

●

EVERY man has a sense of sin but no clear conception of what sin really is outside the bounds of theology. Gangadas listened to the Sadhu's charge attentively and when he had finished he chortled to himself laughed contemptuosly and answered, "So this is all that you have to say? Who cares whether they have gone, to hell or heaven or ghostland, Sadhuji? Burning is my job and I don't bother what happens after."

But suppose they come back, all those thousands in a crowd and ask you? "The Sadhu's eyes glistened. "A son inherits his father's sins, suppose they too of your father's time are called back and ask you why you have sent them to damnation?"

Gangadas maundered and said. "I shall think of an answer when they are actually here and not now. Give me your good blessings, Baba, and not these riddles. The times are lean, give me good times so that this river-bank may be full, from under that bridge to that distant bend on the right, with pyres and pyres and yet more funerals waiting and others coming down yonder slope to make me engage many extra hands."

This time the Sadhu didn't say anything but looked piercingly at Gangada's eyes who dropped them. He gave Gangadas another pot of BHANG which he quaffed to moisten his parched throat parched because of this macabre talk and taking leave of the Sadhu stood up to go home.

"Will you be going so soon? What about my worship tonight? I divine my seat coming to me, Gangadas."

Gangadas was feeling light now, "I shall make your seat if nothing else comes round, Baba," he said cheerfully, perhaps in a taunting tone and began to walk.

His house was a few furlongs away on the embankment. It was shadowy under the sand-bank where the Sadhu sat but outside a brilliant moon was shining. As he wended his way a song welled up in him and he sang out lustily. Singing was not his wont but the last pot of BHANG and the last pulls at the Sadhu's strong and intoxicating smoke made him feel very light and gave him an overpowering desire to sing.

His house appeared to view as he got on to the top of the enbankment. He thought he saw a man standing on his ledge before the door under the shadow of the upper balcony. It must be a thief, he thought, there was much in the house to attract thieves. Gangadas uttered a hefty

(Continued On Page 25)

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MAMMY, YOU KNOW THAT OLD VASE YOU SAID HAS BEEN HANDED DOWN FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION?
WELL, THIS GENERATION HAS DROPPED IT!
YES, WHY?
GLADYS PARKER 3-30

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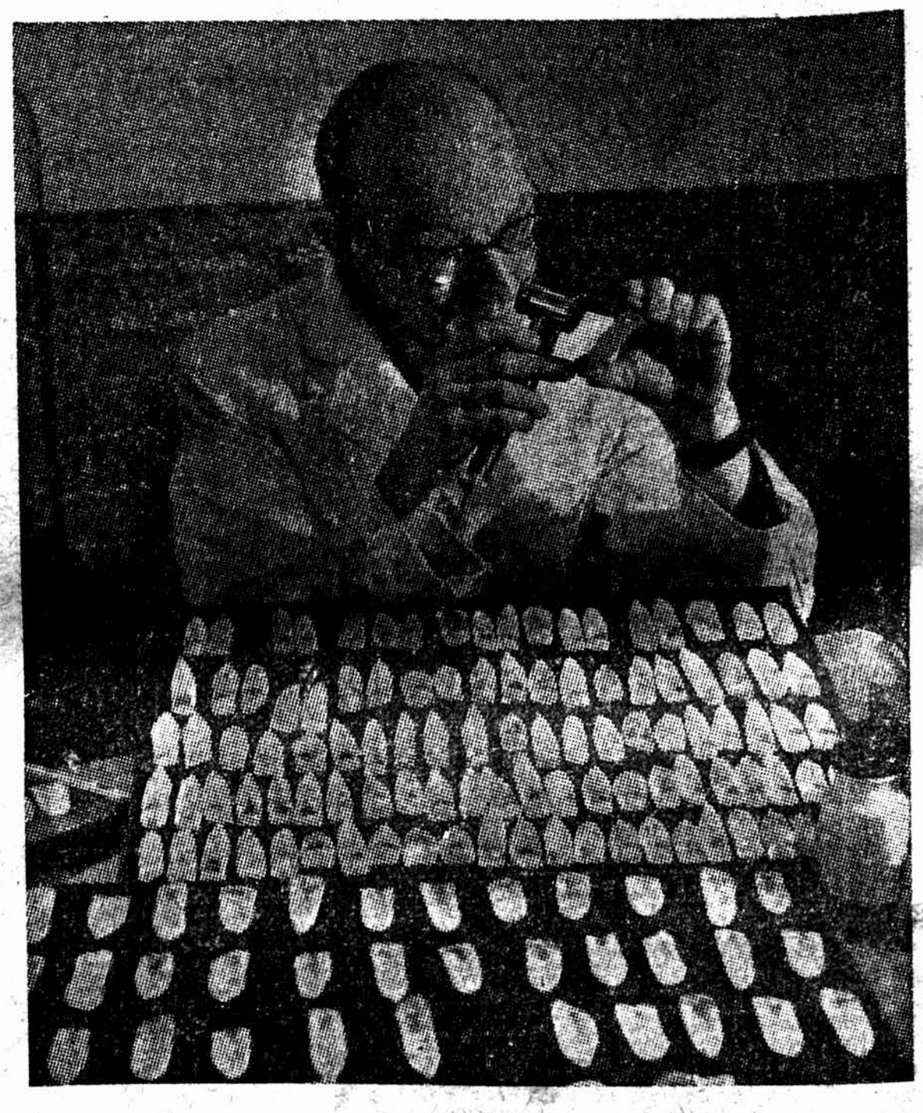
MARVELS OF GLASS

ON the occasion of the wedding of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth to the Duke of Edinburgh, the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, which represents the British Glass Industry, decided to offer to their Royal Highnesses this wedding gift of a complete suite of table glass, which they were graciously pleased to accept.

THIS PICTURE SHOWS, ON THE LEFT, THE CARTOON OF A MEMORIAL WINDOW BY GEOFFREY WEBB, AND, ON THE RIGHT, THE "CUTLINE" FROM WHICH THE DIFFERENT COLOURED GLASS IS CUT.



A BATCH OF NEWLY MADE SYNTHETIC SAPPHIRES WHICH HAVE BEEN SPLIT, NUMBERED AND WEIGHED, BEING EXAMINED FOR FLAWS BEFORE BEING SENT TO THE CUTTERS.

It is probable that soon women will be wearing dresses made from old milk bottles! Glass is now being woven into a taffeta-like material and a bride has already been married in a glass wedding dress.

After the broken glass is melted, as this picture shows, it is drawn out and spun into glass fibres, which are cut and made into skeins. Here the skeins are teased out and spread to the required thickness.

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